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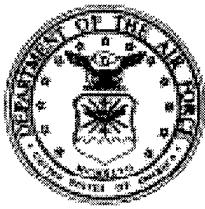
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Logistics Staff

**WAR RESERVE MATERIEL (WRM) PROGRAM
GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES**

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This instruction implements AFD 25-1, *War Reserve Materiel*, and DoD Directive 3110.6, *War Reserve Materiel Policy*, 25 April 1994. It provides guidance and procedures for managers to attain and sustain WRM levels to support National strategy reflected in the Defense Planning Guidance and the *USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP)*. AFMAN 23-110, Volume V, *USAF Supply Manual*, provides guidance for management of medical WRM. Send comments for suggested improvements on AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication* to HQ USAF/ILXX, 1030 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1030.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision of the instruction implements new AF guidance for peacetime use of WRM (6.3, 6.4); implements stricter controls on the use of bare base assets in Military Operations Other than War (MOOTW) (6.3, 6.4); provides more specific guidance on the requirements determination process (4.1-4.8).

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Chapter 1

FUNCTIONAL AREA RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. HQ USAF RESPONSIBILITIES:

1.1.1. HQ USAF/IGX:

1.1.2. Establishes and publishes War Reserve Materiel (WRM) policy (AFPD 25-1, *War Reserve Materiel*) and procedures to ensure Air Force WRM objectives are consistent with Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and other appropriate planning documents.

1.1.3. The AF WRM program links the positioning of resources with theater air campaigns via the component USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 4/Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WMP-4/WAAR). Using the starter swing approach, components are authorized WRM consistent with WMP-4 activity, for the approved force structure, over the duration of the starter time period (see WMP-1 annex E for force structures and specific time periods).

1.1.4. Establishes procedures for MAJCOM assignment of Logistics data elements to the War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 4 (WMP 4).

1.1.5. Establishes, through AF/ILXX as chair, the Air Force WRM Executive Review Board.

1.1.6. Is Air Force OPR for the Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability (LOGFAC) subsystem.

1.2. HQ USAF/ILS/ILM/ILT:

1.2.1. Publish procedures within their functional publications, as necessary to support the AF WRM program. Specific additional responsibilities are outlined below:

1.2.2. Oversees requirements for WRM Allowance Standards (AS) (OPR: ILSP).

1.2.3. Oversees and manages Combat Supplies Management System/ Air Force Equipment Management System/Combat Ammunition System (CSMS/ AFEMS/CAS CAS OPR: ILMW).

1.2.4. Oversees WRM stock fund programming and allocation (OPR: ILSY).

1.2.5. Develops and publishes the Air Force Bare Base Program Management Directive (PMD 2054), oversees and manages WRM bare base systems programming, acquisition and funding (OPR: ILSR).

1.2.6. Coordinates with the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC) concerning management, acquisition, transportation, storage, inventory accounting, assessment, reporting, quality control, and wartime planning of bulk fuels (OPR: ILSP).

1.2.7. Oversees WRM depot level repair, capability, policy, and funding (OPR: ILS, ILM).

1.2.8. Publishes WRM registered vehicle and materiel handling equipment (MHE) procedures (ILTV).

1.2.9. Reviews requirements for transportation and vehicular WRM assets (ILSR and ILTV).

1.2.10. Reviews procedures for determining WRM vehicle spare parts (OPR: ILTV/ILSR).

1.2.11. Provides policy guidance and direction and oversees policy implementation for Other WRM (OWRM). (OPR: ILS)

1.3. HQ USAF/XO:

- 1.3.1. Reviews and coordinates on starter and swing time periods published in the WMP-1, Annex E (OPR: XORBP).
- 1.3.2. Maintains an Air Force file of WRM munitions and (TRAP) expenditure-per-sortie-factors (EPSF) for each mission design series (MDS) by role for the Nonnuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA) process (OPR: XORBP/MAJCOMs).
- 1.3.3. Certifies WRM munitions and TRAP candidates for inclusion in the NCAA (OPR: XORBP).
- 1.3.4. Establishes USAF WMP-3 force availability and WMP-5 sortie rates, durations, attrition rates and sortie allocations (OPR: XOO).
- 1.3.5. Determines munitions, missile, and TRAP distribution in accordance with (IAW) the starter/swing time periods, and makes appropriate allocation decisions in coordination with HQ USAF/ILSR/ILMW/XORBP. (OPR: XORBP)
- 1.3.6. Establishes air-to-air missile allocations and publishes Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP). (OPR: XORBP)
- 1.3.7. Provides coordinated Harvest Standard Air Munitions Package (STAMP) and Harvest Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package (STRAPP) requirements validations to HQ AFMC/DRW and OO-ALC/LIWO annually. (OPR: HQ USAF/XORBP).
- 1.3.8. Develops WRM munitions requirements for both near-year allocation and out-year procurement (OPR: HQ USAF/XORBP).
- 1.3.9. Provide the most current force structure via the WMP 3 Part 1 apportionment as of 1 Oct of each year. This force structure is used as the basis for WRM planning by the components.

1.4. HQ USAF/ILV:

- 1.4.1. Manages Air Force WRM subsistence items and publishes functional procedures governing acquisition, management, funding, storage, distribution, and reporting.
- 1.4.2. Establishes and publishes subsistence procedures to support the starter/swing time periods in the WMP.

1.5. HQ USAF/ILEO:

- 1.5.1. Establishes Air Force guidance for mobile bare base facility and utility infrastructure systems, within the force beddown area; and the survivability area (formally known as Air Base Operability (ABO)).
- 1.5.2. Chairs the Air Staff Air Base Performance (ABP) Integrated Process team (IPT) responsible for recommending resource allocation strategies within the Air Force corporate structure for the survivability area within the Agile Combat Support (ACS) mission area/program.

1.6. Air Combat Command (ACC):

- 1.6.1. Bare Base Systems advocacy. HQ ACC/LG through the Bare Base Systems Readiness Board (BBSRB) structure, is the AF advocate for Bare Base Systems

1.6.1.1. Bare Base Systems Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation (RDT&E). HQ ACC/LG through the ACC/CV is the AF advocate for the ACS mission area.

1.6.2. ACC manages ACS functional areas through an independent and continuous Contingency Base Operations Integrated Product Team (CBOIPT) directly responsible to ACC/CV. Functional areas and MAJCOM OPRs are: RDT&E for ensuring future capability (ACC/DRS), management of existing systems (ACC/LGXP) and coordinating user requirements and developing engineer related RDT&E documentation (ACC/CEX).

1.6.3. Air Component Commands directly supporting a geographic CINC (PACAF, CENTAF, USAFE, AFSOC, SOUTHAF) , as the primary users of bare base systems, will coordinate directly with Hq ACC/LGXB, any functional member of the CBOIPT, or provide inputs to the BBSRB, the Bare Base Systems Readiness Working Group or the Bare Base Systems Funds Working Group, on all matters related to system maintainability, accountability, training, equipment enhancements, reconstitution, prepositioning strategy and acquisition. This continuous and collective management approach is intended to facilitate crossflow between all system users and managers.

1.6.4. Relative to ACS, the following organizations are responsible for technical support and advice related to their respective functional area: Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency (AFCESA), Air Force Services Agency (AFSVA), Air Force Security Forces Center (AFSFC), Warner Robins ALC as the Materiel Group Manager for Force Beddown assets, and the Aeronautical Systems Center as program manager for ACS RDT&E.

1.6.5. HQ ACC/LG/CE, through the BBSRB structure will provide an annual report to HQ USAF/LGX/ILEO concerning Bare Base Systems and Bare Base Systems RDT&E program direction, ongoing reconstitution issues, planned enhancements, positioning strategy and other related areas. Report is due NLT 30 June of each year. Ensure coordination amongst participating MAJCOMs concerning Bare Base Systems issues. The annual report will also include an assessment, based on a combination of the most current MRC OPlans and respective WMP- 4, of the total AF requirement for Bare Base Systems assets. Areas of disagreement will detail the issue and disparate positions by organization. ACC/LGXB will provide copies of the annual report to all MAJCOMS and agencies participating in the ACS Mission Area. ACC/LGXB will host , as required, update meetings for applicable agencies to discuss ongoing specific functional concerns.

1.6.6. ACC/LGX is the Air Force executive agent for the LOGFAC subsystem of the Contingency Operation Mobility Planning and Execution System (COMPES). As such, they provide program guidance, assist with drafting policy for LOGFAC use, develop training guidance and advise the Air Staff on areas of concern in program development.

1.7. WRM Planning Responsibilities:

1.7.1. Air Components directly supporting a geographic Commander-in-Chief (CINC) (USAFE, CENTAF, PACAF, AFLANT, SOUTHAF), through their respective Major Command (MAJCOM) as required, are responsible to plan for the WRM support for forces in, or deploying to, their AOR. This primarily concerns Base Operating Support (BOS) for deploying units. Functional requirements to perform a given mission are defined by the functional expert whether on the WPARR or via UTCs. Air Mobility Command (AMC) and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) coordinate directly with respective Air Components, noted above, to ensure their requirements are included in theater planning. The Air National Guard Readiness Center (ANGRC) and US Air Force Reserve

(USAFR) coordinate and participate with Air Components/MAJCOMs noted above in the development of adequate support for their requirements. Other MAJCOMs coordinate with the Components/MAJCOMs noted above as required. Organizations participating in the AF's WRM program will establish or accomplish the following commensurate with their participation in the AF's WRM program:

1.7.2. The MAJCOM/Air Component LGX or equivalent, as listed in the Base Cross Reference File, is the designated MAJCOM WRM Program Manager (WRMPM) and establishes the Logistics Plans and Programs office or commensurate function, as overall office of primary responsibility (OPR) for WRM.

1.7.3. The command WRMPM appoints a command WRMO (NCO as well if required).

1.7.3.1. Functional areas with WRM commodity responsibilities will appoint a WRM Manager (WRMM) to act as the OPR for their functional area (more than one commodity can be managed by an OPR).

1.7.3.2. Publish a supplement as required to amplify storage, accountability, inventory, inspection and maintenance requirements. Coordinate supplementing guidance with gaining organizations.

1.7.3.3. Provide functional guidance to WRM managers (WRMM).

1.7.3.4. Conduct an annual MAJCOM WRM review board if approved by the MAJCOM WRMPM.

1.7.3.5. Review planning documents (OPlans, etc.) to insure WRM impacts are fully addressed in the plan.

1.7.3.6. Coordinate WRM support at non-Air Force airfields.

1.7.3.7. Identify funding requirements for WRM (except medical) required to be prepositioned at non-Air Force locations.

1.7.3.8. Participate in Air Force WRM munitions TRAP and NCAA working groups as required.

1.7.3.9. Ensure expenditure per sortie factors (EPSF) are in the War Consumables Factor File (WARCON) for each WMP-4 aircraft line of activity requiring WRM.

1.7.3.10. Budget for the storage, maintenance, and reconstitution of all Air Force WRM (through the appropriate MAJCOM for munitions and non-munitions) within their respective AOR.

1.7.3.11. Coordinate programming requirements for WRM storage facility construction and maintenance with MAJCOM/CEP.

1.7.3.12. Produce the non-munitions and munitions WCDO. For ANG units: The respective gaining MAJCOM will transfer required Category G/F munitions allocations to ANG/LGMF. ANG/LGMF will transfer allocations to units as appropriate.

1.7.4. Ensure plans include the wartime delivery of WRM commodities from storage locations to the planned operating location.

1.7.5. Manpower actions related to WRM must be coordinated through functional OPR (WRMM) and the program manager (WRMPM) consistent with the organizational level considering the manpower action.

1.8. HQ AFMC:

- 1.8.1. HQ AFMC will accomplish the following in addition to required functions in 1.2 above:
- 1.8.2. Manage centrally procured WRM when required.
- 1.8.3. Include WRM equipment requirements in appropriate allowance documents and assigns composition codes to WRM ASs.
- 1.8.4. Coordinate with MAJCOMs in developing appropriate non-aircraft WRM spares list.
- 1.8.5. Manage Global Assets Positioning (GAP) Program IAW AFI 21-206, *The Global Asset Positioning Program*.
- 1.8.6. Perform technical assistance and maintenance support for WRM equipment and consumables as required.
- 1.8.7. Ensure Other WRM (OWRM) requirements are computed and provided to applicable Department of Defense (DoD) services or agencies according to AFMAN 23-110, Volume I, Part One, Chapter 14.
- 1.8.8. Programs, and in coordination with users, manages the Second Destination Transportation (SDT) funds.
- 1.8.9. Publish Detailed Logistics Allocation Report (DLAR, ACP Hill AFB, UT) and Tactical Air Missile Program (TAMP, TMCP WR-ALC, Robins AFB, GA).
- 1.8.10. Publishes TRAP Allocation Program (TAP) (HQ AFMC/DRW).
- 1.8.11. AFMC (at Eglin AFB) assists in developing the analysis methodology for HQ USAF/XOF and the combatant commands to use in developing WRM munitions requirements.
- 1.8.12. Ensures current attrition and weapons effectiveness data bases are developed and maintained for use in establishing munitions requirements for the Air Force. To support the NCAA, HQ USAF/XORBP uses the Weapons effects Data Base in the weapons selection portion of the NCAA process.
- 1.8.13. Provides annual worldwide TRAP Inventory data to AF/XORBP in RCS: HAF-ILX (A)8126 (AFMC/DRW). This report is designated emergency status code C-1. Continue reporting during emergency conditions; precedence priority. Continue reporting during MINIMIZE. Reporting period is 31 Mar - 1 Mar, due 30 Apr.

1.9. HQ Air Education and Training Command (AETC):

- 1.9.1. Conducts initial and recurring training for WRM assets, to include specific bare base equipment as identified by HQ AFCESA/CEX.

1.10. HQ AFCESA:

- 1.10.1. Serves on the CBO IPT for technical advisement.
- 1.10.2. Develops contingency planning factors and conceptual planning guidance for engineers, planners, and developers of bare bases.
- 1.10.3. Develops and publishes procedural guidance pertaining to civil engineering ACS capabilities and WRM commodities including rapid runway repair, power production, aircraft arresting systems,

NBC defense, fire protection, explosive ordnance disposal, camouflage, concealment, and deception, and applicable bare base support equipment.

1.10.4. Develops training and certification standards and curriculums for the Silver Flag exercise sites for training Prime BEEF personnel on the erection, maintenance, disassembly, and repackaging of Air Force bare base systems.

1.10.5. Ensures WRM allowance standards (AS) are consistent with AF WRM policy.

1.10.6. Serves as the technical focal point on all bare base facility and utility infrastructure systems and other WRM engineer equipment and commodities.

1.10.7. Evaluates adequacy of bare base systems and recommends changes or improvements to the CBOIPT/BBSRB.

1.10.8. Provides technical assistance to WR-ALC in evaluating functional aspects of manufacturer proposals and products.

1.10.9. Performs major inspection and overhaul of critical bare base electrical power systems and equipment (e.g.; 750kw generators, aircraft arresting systems, primary and secondary distribution centers) during contingency employments. Performs quality control oversight responsibilities for stored WRM assets that are described above.

1.10.10. Manages quotas of civil engineer personnel who require hard wall shelter erection training.

1.10.11. Assists HQ ACC with the disposition of bare base equipment designated for replacement or as excess to current requirements.

1.10.12. Manages the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP).

1.10.13. Is a voting member on the Bare Base Systems Readiness Board (BBSRB): (AFCESA/CEX).

1.11. Base Level Responsibilities:

1.11.1. The designated host unit at Air Force installations (active, guard, reserve) manages the installation WRM program, to include oversight responsibility for budgeting, maintenance, accountability, storage, WCDO asset requisitioning, processing monthly R-18 report, and WRM review board activities. MAJCOMs gaining Air Reserve Components (ARC) provide their gained units WRM authorization documents with appropriate War Plans Additive Requirements Report/War Consumables Distribution Objectives (WPARR/WCDO) with info copies to HQ AFRES/LGX and/or ANG/LGX.

1.11.2. The installation commander has overall responsibility to ensure the readiness of assigned WRM. The LG/CC manages the installation WRM program and is the installation WRMPM. The WRMPM ensures appropriate planning, programming, budgeting, acquisition, distribution, storage, and maintenance of their WRM. ***Note: For Wings organized under the combined plans (XPL) concept, the XP should appoint the WRMPM.***

1.11.3. The WRMPM appoints the installation War Reserve Materiel Officer/Non Commissioned Officer (WRMO/NCO) within the Logistics Plans and Programs office or equivalent function (the WRMO/NCO may be in the combined plans function). The WRMO/NCO are responsible for the day-to- day management of the installation's WRM program. All WRM funding and expenditures must be approved by the WRMO/WRMNCO prior to release

1.11.4. The WRMPM conducts a WRM Review Board that meets at least annually. The review board reviews WRM management to include: WRM authorizations, on-hand status, asset condition, training, funding, support requirements and overall readiness.

1.11.4.1. Within 60 days of receipt of a new WPARR, convenes a WRM review board with functional users and support agencies. Deviations in requirements as a result of this review will be reported to the applicable MAJCOM within 10 days following the review board.

1.11.5. The WRMO/NCO establishes an initial and recurring WRM training program. They interpret and disseminate WRM policy and procedural guidance to host and tenant WRM managers. The WRMO/NCO is responsible to:

1.11.5.1. Publish a supplement as required to amplify storage, accountability, inventory, inspection and maintenance requirements (this includes Medical pallets and nets). Coordinate supplementing guidance with gaining organizations.

1.11.5.2. Provide functional guidance to WRM managers (WRMMS).

1.11.5.3. Conduct an annual WRM review board if approved by the WRMPM.

1.11.5.4. Review planning documents (OPlans, etc.) to insure WRM impacts are fully addressed in the plan.

1.11.5.5. Coordinate WRM support at non-Air Force airfields.

1.11.5.6. Identify funding requirements for WRM (except medical) required to be prepositioned at non-Air Force locations.

1.11.5.7. Budget for the storage, maintenance, and reconstitution of all Air Force WRM (through the appropriate MAJCOM for munitions and non-munitions).

1.11.5.8. Coordinate programming requirements for WRM storage facility construction and maintenance with MAJCOM/CEP.

1.11.5.9. Ensure plans include the wartime delivery of WRM commodities from storage locations to the planned operating location.

1.11.5.10. Ensure each agency storing WRM, to include tenants and non-Air Force installations controlled by that installation, appoint a WRM manager for that function.

1.11.6. WRMMS are the functional expert for the respective assets. They participate in the WRM Review Board, training activities, and those activities within the overall management scope of the WRM program. WRMMS are essential to the WRM program as they must insure WRM is stored and maintained IAW this AFI and supplementing guidance.

1.11.7. MAJCOMs centrally storing WRM will appoint a WRMPM to manage centralized WRM. MAJCOM's may delegate centralized storage responsibilities to Numbered Air Forces (NAFs).

1.12. Storing Commands

1.12.1. Storing Command is the MAJCOM with host authority over a base or facility used for storing WRM.

1.12.2. Determine and report the serviceability and availability of assets according to AFM 23-110.

1.12.3. Budgets for the storage and maintenance of all WRM within the Area of Responsibility (AOR). Budgets for the acquisition of all budget code 1 and 9 WRM items.

1.12.4. Coordinates with the using Commands as required to:

- Redistribute assets to support force employment or beddown changes
- Disposes of assets to clear out local excess

1.12.5. Prior to redistribution of WRM (WCDO/Equipment assets) for taskings no longer valid, the storing command will await disposition instructions from the using command. If assets are no longer needed by the using command the storing command will:

- Attempt to fill shortfalls of WRM within their command
- Offer excess WRM to other MAJCOMs to satisfy their WRM requirements/shortfalls.

1.12.6. Vehicular assets excess to the storing command will be managed by disposition instructions in AFMAN 24-309, chapter 8.

1.13. Using command

1.13.1. Provides the storing command with all known WRM requirements not otherwise available in approved distribution documents.

1.13.2. Notifies storing command immediately when changes in tasking occur.

1.13.3. Identifies required locations for redistribution of assets to support force employment or bed-down requirement changes.

1.13.4. Notifies storing command when WRM assets are no longer required or are in excess of determined requirement.

1.13.5. WRM in excess of tasking or for tasking no longer in existence will be redistributed/disposed of by the storing command per para 1.12.4.

1.13.6. Vehicular assets in excess of tasking or for tasking no longer in existence will be redistributed by the storing command as per para 1.12.5.

Chapter 2

WRM PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

2.1. WRM Basis:

2.1.1. WRM is Service-owned resources positioned as either starter or swing stock, or a combination of both, to maximize worldwide warfighting capability. Unified Command, Commanders-in-Chief (CINC's) quantify their starter stock requirements in their TPFDD or equivalent source document. The AF prepositions to support starter requirements. When inventory levels are insufficient to fully support CINC requirements, the AF makes the final determination on where assets are stored, by theater. Starter stocks are intended to support a CINC until resupply, commensurate with expenditure, is established. Swing stocks are positioned to maximize flexibility to support multiple theaters. WRM is based on wartime additive requirements sufficient to accomplish the Two-MRC strategy and does not duplicate peacetime or mobility assets.

2.1.2. WRM is also authorized for retention in the overall AF inventory if it qualifies under the criteria of Future Force Expansion (FFE) or Contingency Retention Stocks (CRS). See WMP 1, Annex E for qualification of WRM in this category. WRM retained under this category will not be requisitioned as assets are attrited. USAF/ILXX, in conjunction with storing commands, reviews the strategy supporting these categories of equipment and the subsequent need for this equipment annually.

2.1.3. IAW WMP 1, Annex E, Air Force units with Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) tasking are authorized WRM for commodities not previously authorized for other roles. Duplicate authorizations for overlapping requirements are not authorized. Prepositioning of this WRM will be IAW the Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) and shall be positioned at or near the point of intended use within MRC Oplans.

2.2. Authorizing WRM:

2.2.1. WRM is authorized using approved documents distributed to storing activities (WCDO, WPARR, Vehicle Authorization List (VAL), etc.). Upon receipt of WRM authorization documents, the appropriate supply activity will load the authorizations. Note: For ANG units, actual allocations will be provided by ANG/LGMF.

2.2.2. The WRMO/NCO will, in coordination with the functional WRMMs, evaluate authorized WRM to determine if the requirement can be satisfied through actions such as host nation support, local economy, joint use etc. If such means are available, the WRMO/NCO will coordinate requests for non-requisition action with their respective MAJCOM. The request must indicate the source and timeliness of the support. This type of non-requisition support must meet contingency timing requirements.

2.2.3. Reconstitution: All organizations responsible for WRM will ensure reconstitution actions are initiated and accomplished as quickly as possible.

2.3. WRM Surveillance Visits:

2.3.1. Surveillance visits are conducted by the WRMO/NCO at least annually or more frequently if necessary. All units storing and or maintaining WRM authorized on the WCDO or WPARR are inspected (also includes rations not on the WCDO). MAJCOMs centrally storing WRM will establish

surveillance programs to insure WRM readiness. The focus of the surveillance program includes proper authorization documentation, serviceability, accountability and overall readiness.

2.3.2. Surveillance reports, to include corrective actions and timelines, must be reviewed by the WRMPM and briefed at the review board.

2.4. Physical Security and Classification Guidance:

2.4.1. Determine appropriate physical security measures on the basis of local security threat assessments, storage facility configuration and the type of WRM stored. Cite specific Military Plans or applicable Security Classification Guides when classifying WRM information.

2.4.2. References to on-hand quantities or stockage levels are UNCLASSIFIED without reference to corresponding WRM requirements. Additionally, on-hand quantities by themselves, are UNCLASSIFIED when the following are not discussed:

- References to a specific plan.
- Assessments of wartime requirements against on-hand quantities (base or theater)
- Theater starter time periods for munitions (See Non-nuclear Consumables Annual Analysis (NCAA) for munitions assets starter time period. Cite the Munitions Security Classification Guide when classifying munitions information).
- The units the stocks are intended to support.
- C-day for establishment of resupply.
- Cite the Director of Plans and Integration (HQ USAF/ILX) as Originating Classification authority (OCA) for guidance listed above.
- Originating Classification Authority is AF/ILX for any combination resulting in classification.

CLASSIFIED BY: Robert D. Wolff, P.E.

Director of Plans & Integration

DCS/Installations and Logistics

REASON:1.5(a) Military Plans

DECLASSIFY ON:X-4

2.4.3. WCDO and WPARR:

2.4.3.1. Psuedo-base codes are three-position, alpha-numeric (first character numeric, second and third character are alpha) identification codes used to depict base locations. Pseudo-base codes and/or WRM Base Codes (WPARR) when associated with the actual location or Geographical Location Code (GEOLOC), are classified. Consult specific classification guide for specific guidance.

2.4.3.2. Composition codes. Composition Codes (Comp Codes) are four-position, alpha-numeric identification codes (one alpha and three numeric characters) used to account for WRM equipment allocations under Allowance Standards (AS) 927, 928, and two sections of 154. Comp Codes are classified to prevent wartime missions of specific bases reporting this WRM equipment. Consult specific classification guide for specific guidance.

2.5. Excess WRM:

2.5.1. The Chief of Supply, in coordination with the host WRMO/NCO, will notify their MAJCOM LGX/LGT/LGS of excess WRM prior to processing through SBSS disposal procedures.

2.6. WRM Outload Planning:

2.6.1. Ensuring WRM wartime outload capability is a coordinated function between planning, storing/maintaining and transportation functions. The WRMO/NCO has overall responsibility to ensure this process is properly coordinated and briefed at the review board.

2.6.2. Units storing WRM must develop capability outload plans to include MAJCOMs centrally storing WRM. When possible, capability outload plans should be incorporated into Part 1 of Base Support Plan (AFI 10-404, Attachment 3.19). For OPlan tasked WRM, ensure outload criteria is commensurate with OPlan timing and exercised as determined by the WRMPM. OPlan criteria should be addressed in Part 2 of Base Support Plan.

2.6.3. UTC-Configured WRM (UWRM). Units responsible for storing and maintaining UWRM, will use Status of Resources and Training (SORTS) report against an equipment only Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement.

2.7. Bare Base Systems SORTS Reporting

2.7.1. Bare Base units report SORTS data against the mission stated in their Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement. Each unit must determine and report their status on the basis of critical bare base equipment assigned.

2.7.1.1. MAJCOMs are responsible for ensuring SORTS reporting is accomplished IAW AFI 10-201, Status of Resources and Training System. Currently, reporting is accomplished based on critical asset data.

2.7.2. The following units are designated as responsible for reporting SORTS for Bare Base systems:

- 609ASUS, Shaw AFB, SC (for assigned USCENTAF Harvest Falcon bare base assets)
- 49MMG, Holloman AFB, NM (For assigned ACC Harvest Falcon and Harvest Eagle bare base assets)
- 51MMS, Osan AB, ROK (for assigned USPACAF Harvest Eagle bare base assets)
- 86MMS, Sanem, Luxembourg (for assigned USAFE Harvest Eagle bare base assets)

Chapter 3

WRM MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

3.1. Maintenance Responsibilities:

3.1.1. WRM is continually maintained to insure readiness for any authorized contingency. As such, WRM is maintained by organizations maintaining similar assets. This insures technical competence and familiarity with asset storage and maintenance requirements. Organizations storing WRM are also responsible for insuring the readiness of assigned WRM. The organization managing contract maintenance of WRM has overall responsibility to insure the condition and readiness of the WRM assets. Table 3.1 below outlines the general organizational responsibilities for maintaining WRM. The table is not directive, but outlines customary responsibilities. The WRMPM has overall responsibility to ensure appropriate units are maintaining WRM.

3.1.2. Identify WRM maintenance requirements through inspections or scheduling in accordance with applicable Technical Orders (TOs) or equivalent technical guidance.

3.1.3. Establish maintenance priorities consistent with other non-WRM assets to include corrosion control, maintenance planning and scheduling, Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) compliance, appropriate priority for requisitioning repair parts, and maintaining required records and forms.

3.2. Bare Base Systems:

3.2.1. Civil Engineering through Prime BEEF, Prime RIBS, RED HORSE, Harvest Falcon/Eagle personnel assigned to, or deployed to the theater of operations, install and maintain bare base resources deployed for contingency operations, exercises, or other peacetime use.

3.2.2. The senior on-scene commander will appoint a Bare Base Manager (BBM) at each location using bare base assets (irrespective of the number of assets or people supported).

3.2.3. The BBM will sign a receipt for and then ensure accountability, maintenance, upkeep, etc (see WMP-1, annex E or WMP-3, Part 2 for UTCs supporting bare base systems).

3.2.3.1. A qualified Bare Base Systems Quality Assurance Evaluator (QAE) will be present upon turn in of assets. Custodial Liability/responsibility will not be released until an acceptance inspection and limited assessment are performed by the QAE. Acceptance inspection will include:

- Complete inventory
- Inspection for Evidence of Abuse
- Cursory Assessment complete with estimated time and cost to reconstitute assets

3.3. WRM Vehicles:

3.3.1. Rotate WRM vehicles with active fleet vehicles, where possible, to ensure the maximum degree of WRM fleet serviceability. Storing activities of major commands will develop a WRM vehicle rotation policy designed to equalize use of like vehicles. Vehicles being rotated must be in TO 36-1-23 condition and current on all inspections. Operating costs for joint use vehicles while incurred during non-WRM activities are not charged to PEC 28031.

3.3.2. To the maximum extent possible, integrate special purpose and Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE) vehicles with primary operating stocks to ensure serviceability. Use special purpose or tactical vehicles that do not have a peacetime role, or that receive limited peacetime use, to ensure their serviceability. You may also integrate deicing trucks, latrine servicing trucks, Liquid Oxygen (LOX), Liquid Nitrogen (LIN), and water demineralizing equipment with peacetime units and use equally to ensure serviceability.

3.3.3. Maintenance management of WRM vehicles must comply with the policies and procedures in AFI 24-302, *Vehicle Maintenance Management* and TO 36-1-23. Do not place vehicles exceeding one-time-repair limits in WRM without repairing them according to approved procedures, with no costs charged to WRM. Do not place vehicles in WRM storage while the vehicle warranty is valid if a peacetime requirement exists at the storage location.

3.4. Inspection and Maintenance Intervals:

3.4.1. WRM is inspected annually based on the following: assets without a technical order, or specified inspection interval are inspected to include a serviceability verification, based on a random sampling of at least 25% of each category of WRM items. Centrally stored WRM can be inspected to coincide with other functional requirements such as supply inventory inspections, or at an interval and percentage approved by the MAJCOM LGX. Increase frequency if climatic or environmental conditions require it. HQ AFMC/DRW ensures assets stored at Army depots are properly stored, inspected, and maintained.

3.4.2. Initial acceptance inspections are conducted within 60 calendar days of asset receipt and documented on the appropriate form or in the supporting automated system.

3.5. Long Term Storage:

3.5.1. Long term storage is encouraged when sufficient technical guidance is available, and the WRM can be reconstituted to full serviceability in accordance with outload plans. MAJCOMs will approve all long term storage requests, adjustments to maintenance intervals, and develop inspection programs for assets centrally stored in long term storage.

3.5.2. WRM assets stored under the FFE category are put in long term storage. Waivers to this requirement must be approved by the MAJCOM WRMMPM. FFE WRM movement requirements do not need to be in a published outload plan.

Table 3.1. Base Level WRM Maintenance Responsibilities.

L	A	B
I		
N		
E	WRM Category	Maintenance Responsibility
1	Aerospace Ground equipment (AGE) (powered and non-powered)	Logistics Group Commander
2	Vehicles/Materiel Handling Equipment (MHE)/Rapid Runway Repair (RRR) Vehicle Equipment	Logistics Group Commander

L	A	B
I		
N		
E	WRM Category	Maintenance Responsibility
3	463L Pallets and Nets	The storing organization and or Logistics Group Commander if centrally storing
4	Rapid Runway Repair assets	Base Civil Engineer
5	Billeting assets	SV Commander
6	Ground Power Generators	Base Civil Engineer
7	Tanks, Racks, Adapters and Pylons (TRAP)	Logistics Group Commander
8	Communication-Computer Systems	Comm/Support Group Commander
9	Munitions/Missiles	Logistics Group Commander
10	Fire Extinguishers	Base Civil Engineer
11	Housekeeping heaters, light sets, and bath units	Base Civil Engineer
12	Water purification units	Base Civil Engineer
13	Food Service, kitchen assets, and subsistence to include MREs	SV Commander and Base Civil Engineer
14	Storage tanks and bladders	Logistics Group Commander
15	Latrine Servicing, Boarding Staircase, and Deicing Trucks	Logistics Group Commander/Using Organization/Aerial Port
16	Individual Weapons	Security Forces Combat Arms and Using Organization
17	Non-medical Support Equipment for MedicalWRM Program	Base Civil Engineer, Communications Squadron, Logistics Group Commander, etc. Support Group Commander or as applicable
18	Aircraft-related station set items	Logistics Group Commander
19	Munitions Handling and Maintenance assets	Logistics Group Commander
20	Portable Water Demineralizers	Base Civil Engineer
21	Laundry Units	MWRS Commander and Base Civil Engineer
22	Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE)	Logistics Group Commander
23	Deicing Fluid, LOX, LIN, Bulk POL products	Logistics Group Commander
24	Medical Materiel on WPARRs	Medical Group Commander

Chapter 4

WRM REQUIREMENTS DETERMINATION

4.1. WRM Requirements:

- 4.1.1. The War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR)(RCS:HAF-ILX(SA)8245) identifies and authorizes WRM. The WPARR authorizes WRM in addition to Primary Operating Stock (POS) and deployment (mobility) assets. Air Components, through their MAJCOM, use the WPARR to identify wartime additive requirements to support anticipated activity reflected in planning documents. The WPARR is compiled based on equipment allocations in AS, support MRSP, and spares MRSP. Emergency Status Code (ESC) is D and the report is not subject to MINIMIZE.
- 4.1.2. The WPARR has two parts. Part one is used by MAJCOMs to identify requirements, by location, required to support anticipated activity to those MAJCOMs with WRM responsibility for the respective theater. MAJCOMs will insure assets included in deploying UTCs are not duplicated in WPARR submissions except as noted below. MAJCOMs submit Part 1 of the WPARR NLT 30 April of each year.
- 4.1.3. AFSOC WPARR requirements are not considered duplicative. AFSOC will identify worldwide WPARR requirements consistent with supporting the Two MRC strategy.
- 4.1.4. AMC is authorized to identify worldwide WPARR requirements consistent with supporting the Two MRC strategy for strategic airlift(this includes MHE and appropriate vehicles).
- 4.1.5. ACC is authorized to identify WPARR requirements above UTC based assets for the following weapons systems consistent with supporting the Two MRC strategy: EF-111, RC-135, E-8, B-52, U-2, SR-71, B-1, F-117, F-15E.
- 4.1.6. AMC/ACC LGX will ensure that WPARR requirements based on 4.1.2. and 4.1.7. above are the minimum required are based on the most current MRC E/W beddowns. If OPlan taskings are sufficiently addressed via UTC based assets, WPARR authorizations above those in the UTCs are not authorized.
- 4.1.7. MAJCOMs with theater WRM planning responsibility prepare the part two WPARR (MAJCOM VAL for vehicles) NLT 30 Jun of each fiscal year. The WPARR part two depicts BOS requirements to support incoming forces and those additive requirements identified on WPARR part one submissions. WPARR additive authorizations will be loaded into the Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS) by MAJCOM equipment management personnel. Authorizations may be viewed through the AFEMS viewing screen RWPR.

4.2. War Consumable Distribution Objective (WCDO):

- 4.2.1. MAJCOMs will produce the non-munitions and munitions WCDO authorizing WRM consumables using the procedures contained in chapter 8.
- 4.2.2. The WCDO “Foreword” provides supplemental information including unit-level instructions on WCDO implementing and processing actions.

4.3. WRM Vehicle Requirements:

4.3.1. WRM vehicles are generally limited to those functional and critical vehicles required to perform AF missions. WRM vehicle requirements are generated by the WPARR and Base Support Planning process. MAJCOM functional area managers (LGTB) validate authorizations and add/delete/modify authorizations on the VAL using established MAJCOM practices.

4.3.2. General purpose vehicles are only approved for inclusion in the WRM fleet by exception. Certain contingency base (bare base) oriented UTCs may include general purpose vehicles as the minimum number required to sustain operations at contingency locations where commercial or Host Nation provided resources are unavailable. General purpose vehicles in these types of UTCs must be approved by the MEFPAK reporting MAJCOM LG prior to the UTC being forwarded to AF/XOOW/ILXX for submission into the Type Unit Characteristics Data File (TUCHA) and registration of the UTC.

4.4. 463L System Support Equipment:

4.4.1. 463L system pallets, nets and tie down equipment used for unit deployment are designated as WRM. These assets are managed according to DoD 4500-R, Vol II, *Management of System 463L Pallets, Nets and Tie-Down Equipment* (DoD instruction will be numbered when published, can be used for management purposes as published in draft). These assets are stored and maintained by individual units tasked to deploy unless the base WRMPM approves a centralized storage and maintenance plan.

4.4.2. Unit deployment using 463L systems is an installation responsibility. As such, the installation WRMO/NCO consolidates all 463L requirements for units on the installation tasked to deploy (includes tenant units), and submits them to the appropriate MAJCOM/LGX office via the *Installation WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter. Medical pallets and nets are now reported and managed IAW this AFI. Active duty installations with active tenants only submit requirements to the MAJCOM with logistics responsibility for the installation, not to the tenant MAJCOM. Guard/Reserve tenants submit unit WRM pallet and net requirements to their respective headquarters LGX. Partition the letter in sections, Active, Guard and Reserve so as not to duplicate requirements.

4.4.3. The WRMO/NCO maintains the current *Installation WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter until the next review cycle, and a new letter is completed. Unit letters are due to MAJCOMs by 30 September of each year. Calculate requirements IAW WMP 1, Annex E, Logistics. Guard and Reserve will submit pallet and net reports to their respective headquarters with a courtesy copy to the host unit Logistics/Combined Plans Division. This policy item ensures the Guard/Reserve maintain positive control of their assets without duplicative asset reporting.

4.4.4. The MAJCOM WRM pallet and net monitor validates the annual unit submission and submits a *MAJCOM WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter to the AF item manager NLT 31 Oct of each year. Submit this letter in an UNCLASSIFIED format certifying the requirements comply with DoD and WMP 1 guidance.

4.4.5. HQ AMC determines Non-Unit Move (NUM) requirements (i.e., sustainment, mail, and Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF)) for all NUM cargo originating at an AMC CONUS major Aerial Port of Embarkation (APOE) for the first 90 days. HQ AMC submits these requirements directly to the AF item manager. Stand-by APOE requirements will be submitted to the AFMC pallet and net monitor.

4.4.6. Unit WRM pallets and nets are no longer accounted for through AFEMS via the WPARR. Units and MAJCOMs will use the RCS: HAF-ILX (Q) 9718, 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report to account for and track unit WRM pallets and nets.

4.4.7. The installation WRMO/NCO uses the unit *Installation WRM Pallet and Net Requirements* letter as the authorization to establish 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report reporting. Units and MAJCOMs will report WRM pallet and net status via the 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report quarterly. Unit changes to 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report requirements other than during the annual validation must be validated by the MAJCOM pallet and net monitor.

4.4.7.1. Possession of Internal Slingable Units (ISUs) or “Caddilac Bins” does not relieve a unit of their responsibility/requirement to maintain 463L pallets and nets in sufficient numbers to meet the determined requirement. Further, ISUs will not be used in lieu of 463L pallets and nets in the standard AF LOGDET per AFMAN 10-401 and AFI 10-403. Bare base UTCs can only be shipped containerized and are therefore exempt from this guidance for items that must be containerized, this does not include RSP for Bare Base Systems and items that may be shipped in other than containers provided within the UTC buy.

4.4.8. MAJCOM/Guard/Reserve HQs will supplement this instruction with guidance to insure quarterly reporting. MAJCOMs and units will insure appropriate transfer of accountability within 60 days of publication of this AFI and will 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report processing for the first quarterly cycle following the 60 day transfer period. Units will use current WPARR authorizations/on-hand status as the initial basis for establishing and transferring 463L system accountability to the 463L System Pallet and Net Control Report.

4.5. Engines:

4.5.1. Engines are no longer managed under the WRM program. See AFI 21-104, *Management of Propulsion Programs*. War Readiness engines (WRE) are managed by respective SRAN Engine Managers (MAJCOM or base as appropriate).

4.6. Bare Base Systems:

4.6.1. End users do not determine bare base asset requirements. End users ensure MAJCOM planners have total personnel requirements. MAJCOM planners work with the service component for the theater involved to validate personnel requirement and determine the bare base requirements.

4.7. WRM Subsistence:

4.7.1. Air Components with responsibility to a geographic commander and MAJCOMs with WRM planning responsibilities determine subsistence requirements using the most current WMP 4 and OPlan Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). MAJCOM LGXX will provide data to AF/ILVX (formerly AF/SVX) using a population build, by day, by location, for each Oplan this data will be provided upon request from AF/ILVX or annually as determined by AF/ILVX. The most stringent theater CONPLAN can be used in lieu of an OPlan for determining requirements. MAJCOM/SVX is responsible for determining total requirements with the assistance of the MAJCOM/LGX.

4.7.2. Command WRMOs will compute aircrew MRE requirements using the WCDO process.

4.7.3. The installation host Services (SVS) officer manages the wartime subsistence program with the assistance of the host base WRMO.

4.7.4. Use of Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF): Reference WMP 1 Annex E for use of CRAF for movement of WRM subsistence.

4.8. Joint Use:

4.8.1. Joint Use is an asset with a peacetime function and a corresponding peacetime authorization that can also satisfy a WRM requirement. Units should offset WRM requirements using Joint Use whenever possible. See paragraph 2.2.2. for approval procedures.

4.8.2. All assets coded as Joint Use must be maintained IAW with this AFI. When using Joint Use in a WRM role for approved AF missions where all associated costs to reconstitute, repair, or otherwise return to serviceable condition are chargeable to PEC 28031.

Chapter 5

STORAGE AND MARKING

5.1. WRM Storage Objectives:

5.1.1. WRM is stored to achieve and maintain a continuous state of readiness. Additionally, whenever possible, WRM is stored in a most likely to use/outload configuration. Long term storage must be accomplished so as to support outload plans.

5.2. Storage Policy:

5.2.1. MAJCOMs store WRM to maximize asset readiness. In descending preferential order, MAJCOMs and units can store WRM in inside climactic controlled facilities, non-climatically controlled inside facilities, outside covered storage or outside uncovered storage. Ensure security is configured on basis of storage facility configuration, type WRM stored, and local threat.

5.2.2. Commingle consumable WRM assets with peacetime stocks. However, when commingled, ensure items coded shelf life are identified and use a bin label or placard to identify the WRM level (except munitions).

5.2.3. Segregate WRM equipment, when storing with like equipment. Where WRM is stored together with similar assets, mark with an easily identifiable solid black WRM triangle.

5.2.4. You may commingle LOX, LIN, refueling vehicles and deicing etc., with like peacetime assets and use appropriately to ensure equipment serviceability. These commingled assets require marking with a black triangle.

5.3. Tone-Down Policy:

5.3.1. Tone-down non-vehicular WRM equipment (olive drab, desert tan or camouflage paint) using guidance in applicable Air Force directives. Tone-down requirements do not apply to WRM pallets and nets. Paint vehicles according to command policy.

Chapter 6

PEACETIME USE OF WRM

6.1. Peacetime Use of WRM:

6.1.1. WRM is authorized to support our National Military Strategy to fight to win two nearly simultaneous MRCs. Accordingly, peacetime use of WRM must be approved only after considering the impact on that strategy, and the ability and timeliness of reconstituting the WRM. WRM assets are to be the last option.

6.1.2. Prior to any peacetime use approval, requesting organizations will make every practical effort to satisfy the requirement using alternative means of support.

6.1.3. Bare base assets are intended to provide immediate capability to beddown and support Air Force units during MRCs. If contingency support develops into extended use periods, generally considered beyond six months, the theater LG and CE functional managers should begin transitions to more permanent encampments or contracted support of required capabilities and begin reconstitution of bare base assets immediately.

6.2. Use Criteria:

6.2.1. Within the guidelines above, WRM supports AF mission requirements when POS, deployment (mobility), Host Nation Support and alternative sources are unavailable within the timelines demanded by the specific situation.

6.2.2. As Bare Base Systems assets are intended to support MRC scenarios, use of the assets during exercise or MOOTW will always be severely limited. Further, Bare Base assets are one of a kind assets and extensive use reduces the life expectancy. As Bare Base assets are WRM, use is governed by DOD and Air Force directives. These assets must be ready for immediate deployment within established Oplan time-phased deployment data.

6.3. Release Authority:

6.3.1. The appropriate WRMPM (installation, MAJCOM or HQ USAF) is designated the WRM release authority. Release authorities at all levels will evaluate the request IAW with para 6.1 above. This must include as a minimum:

- Documented evaluations of potential non-WRM solutions to include:
- Commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) items;
- Commercial replacement items (CI)
- Contractor support (Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP)
- Contractor support with the Army's Logistic Civilian Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)
- Mission impact of not releasing the WRM
- Timelines to reconstitute the WRM and associated costs
- Impact on execution of MRC scenarios if WRM use is approved

NOTE:

Documentation from requesting unit will be statements of non-availability from source of non-WRM solution considered.

6.3.2. HQ USAF/ILXX approval is mandatory for releasing WRM for :

- WRM to non-AF users
- Inviolate WRM

6.3.3. The MAJCOM WRMPM with logistics responsibility for the Area of Responsibility (AOR), as identified in the Base Cross-reference file, has release authority for WRM., except as excluded in 6.3.2. above. If the requested WRM is swing stock, the releasing MAJCOM must coordinate the request with the designated gaining MAJCOM prior to releasing the WRM. MAJCOMs may delegate release authority to installation WRMPM for: emergency requirements, use periods of less than 30 days when the assets can be reconstituted within 30 days, and verified MICAPs. (Note: This does not apply to inviolate or Bare Base Systems assets. Approval authority will remain MAJCOM/HAF as appropriate for the item in question).

6.3.4. The following are standing approvals for use of WRM and are approved by the installation WRMPM:

- 463L Pallets and nets
- Rations in coordination with the base SVS and WRMO
- WCDO Petroleum Oil Lubricant (POL) products in coordination with the Chief of Supply (COS)
- Munitions for Operational Readiness Inspection (ORI)/exercises in coordination with the Munitions Accountable System Officer (MASO).
- WRM stored by Guard/Reserve activities needed for nationally declared disasters or Governor directed use during emergencies. (Usage will be documented as per para 6.4. and forwarded to the respective MAJCOM or HQ USAF/ILXX as directed).

6.3.5. For detailed information on munitions, see AFI 21-202, *Combat Ammunition System Procedures*. MAJCOM functional managers will develop command missile policy.

6.4. Release Procedures:

6.4.1. All requests for peacetime use of WRM are coordinated through the appropriate WRMO/NCO (MAJCOM, Base, etc.). When required, peacetime use requests are forwarded to the next approval level by the WRMO/NCO through the appropriate WRMPM. Requesting unit will be briefed by the storing unit or Theater component on the provisions of paragraphs 3.2.2., 3.2.3. and 3.2.3.1. (for Bare Base Assets) prior to release of assets. The request will include the following:

- Capability Required(vice “I need a GP Medium”)
- Extent of Capability required (vice “I need two generators”)
- Impact on the execution of MRC scenarios if WRM use approved
- Impact to current MOOTW/Exercise if not approved

- Non-WRM solutions considered with documentation of solutions considered as listed in para 6.3.1
- Requesting activity, name, and DSN number
- Inclusive dates of intended use
- Estimated time and cost to reconstitute
- Fund cite information (fund cite or Military Inter-departmental Purchase Request (MIPR) will be provided by requesting unit prior to release of assets by the MAJCOM or Theater LG. Using organization will be assessed a fee prior to use based on the historical reconstitution cost for the each asset used. For use of 31 days and above, 15 percent of total asset cost will be assessed; for use of 30 days and less, 10 percent of total asset cost will be assessed. Unused funds will be returned to units. Additional costs associated with use will be assessed as incurred. MAJCOMs will ensure units budget for these type costs in advance).

6.5. Reconstitution:

6.5.1. Our goal is to simplify the cost accounting procedures involved with reconstitution following peacetime use of WRM. Accordingly, the same rules apply for routine reconstitution as those in Chapter 7 for routine storage and maintenance (para 7.1.2.).

6.5.2. MAJCOMS storing WRM will fund for the reconstitution of WRM following routine peace-time use. When provided use the applicable Emergency and Special Project (ESP) codes (Air Force or MAJCOM supplied) established to track costs for contingencies, exercises, etc. This data is used to:

- Bill/reimburse for replenishment
- Request supplemental appropriation,
- Record unprogrammed costs for budget preparation

6.5.3. For cases of abuse during peacetime use of WRM, see AFMAN 23-220, *Reports of Survey for Air Force Property*, for procedures.

6.5.4. The using organization must appoint, in writing, a responsible individual to receipt for, control and return all WRM. This person will be cited as the BBM per para 3.2. The BBM will be present when the QAE performs acceptance inspection per para 3.3.2.1.

6.5.5. For Air Force and non-Air Force organizations, a fee for service method is authorized. Estimate percentage of cost based on historical reconstitution data whenever possible. As a minimum, reach agreement via message or letter to the requirements for reimbursement by the using organization. Otherwise comply with all guidance in paragraph 3.2 ., 6.3 and 6.4.

6.6. Bare Base Reconstitution:

6.6.1. Lead time and costs for bare base reconstitution are both lengthy and expensive. Accordingly, all efforts will be pursued to offset peacetime use requests (such as Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)) for bare base assets to include contracting options, host nation contributions, the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP), and the Army's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP). Access to AFCAP is through the respective theater CINC service component A-4

through the appropriate Air Force MAJCOM Civil Engineer staff. Access to LOGCAP is through the respective theater CINC J-4 through the Army theater component.

6.7. Inviolate WRM:

6.7.1. PACAF and ACC will maintain six each 550 person Harvest Eagle sets as inviolate, USAFE will maintain four each inviolate 550 person Harvest Eagle sets.

6.7.2. Harvest Falcon inviolate levels are as follows: USCENTAF will maintain in-theater, 36 Housekeeping sets, 8 industrial Operations sets, 8 Flightline sets, and 13 Follow-on sets. All other sets are violate and available for use as approved by the MAJCOM/LGX or commensurate function.

6.7.3. Accomplish reconstitution status in the remarks section of the unit SORTS report.

Chapter 7

WRM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

7.1. Responsibilities:

7.1.1. WRM functional managers must coordinate all WRM policy changes with their respective budget programmers or managers to insure continuity for programming guidance or funding responsibilities.

7.1.2. The command WRMPM projects and includes WRM operating requirements Project Element Code (PEC 28031 and 28030) in annual budget submissions. MAJCOMs storing WRM fund for costs to store, maintain, and reconstitute the assets (Guard/Reserve Activities POM through their gaining MAJCOM). There is no distinction made based on starter or swing WRM in a respective theater.

7.1.3. MAJCOMs must request funding through the POM process for initial purchases through the Supply Management Business Area (SMBA) General Support Division (GSD) budget code 1 or 9 items. This requires an evaluative approach of comparing current WRM requirements against new WRM requirements generated through beddown changes, weapons systems changes or system upgrades. Initial stock fund authority and corresponding operations and maintenance funding are required to support the above. Use PEC 78033 for initial purchase requirements. See AFM 23-110, Vol I, Part 3, Chapter 6, and Vol II, Part 10.

7.1.4. Second Destination Transportation (SDT) requirements are determined jointly by the WRMO/NCO and WRM managers. The requirement is passed to ILT to be included in their budget submission with a copy to the WRMO/NCO.

7.1.5. The MAJCOM transportation function consolidates WRM SDT funding requirements and provides this information to HQ AFMC/FMBO.

7.2. Financial Management:

7.2.1. All organizations from base to command level will use PEC 28030 for WRM munitions and PEC 28031 for non-munitions WRM costs directly related to storing, maintaining, and reconstituting WRM assets.

7.2.2. Unfunded WRM requirements are managed through the standard Financial Working Group/Financial Management Board (FWG/FMB) process.

7.2.3. Whenever possible, bare base assets will be expensed to the using organization upon issue and resupply procedures will begin immediately.

7.2.4. The following are examples of authorized WRM expenditures (the installation WRMPM approves WRM funding for items in the first bullet):

- Office furniture, individual equipment, and Temporary Duty (TDY) for travel required for WRM management, inspection, inventory, and rotation .
- Costs of contract storage (prior coordination with AF/XORBP required for munitions contract storage costs), maintenance, repair, and reconstitution of WRM assets.
- Equipment and vehicle maintenance supplies, spare parts, and POL products required to inspect and repair WRM assets;

- Budget code 1 (System Support Division, SSD) and 9 (General Support Division, GSD) WRM shortages when not for initial buy or when assets cannot be charged to a using organization.
- Costs of WRM support obtained through support agreements.
- Equipment (budget code 9) required for direct support of WRM, if no similar peacetime asset is available.
- Costs of the use of a rapid area distribution support (RADS) team or depot field team to repair, maintain, or reconstitute WRM assets when cost is not funded by HQ AFMC.
- Costs in support of Regional Support Groups and units whose sole mission is support and management of WRM assets (e.g., bare base squadrons)..

7.2.5. Do not use 28031/28030 funds for the following areas:

- Maintenance and repair of joint-use assets.
- Costs for visits, negotiations and site surveys not in direct support of WRM.
- Expenses for the operational use of integrated WRM vehicles will not be charged to WRM. These costs are charged to the unit operating the vehicle.
- Deployment equipment.

Chapter 8

WAR CONSUMABLE DISTRIBUTION OBJECTIVE (WCDO) PROCEDURES

8.1. Purpose. The WCDO provides the WRM prepositioning objective for consumables in support of WAA forces identified in the US Air Force WMP-4 (Wartime Aircraft Activity Report). All the major categories of war consumables are calculated using WCDO procedures-i.e., POL products, munitions and miscellaneous items (film, dropsondes, non-explosive chaff, rations, etc.). Each record is unique. The required data elements contained in cross reference files must be updated in a timely manner and contain correct information in order to compute/produce an accurate worldwide WCDO.

8.2. Responsibilities:

8.2.1. All MAJCOMs must ensure appropriate priority is afforded the WCDO program. The WCDO program is of major importance to the success of prepositioning the correct war consumables at the right Planned Operating Base (POB) for the forces documented in the HQ USAF WMP-4.

8.2.2. The MAJCOM WRMO:

- Provides data elements to appropriate OPR to update the cross reference data files which are required to build, and print the WCDO in accordance with Table 8.1.
- Builds a WCDO data base NLT 15 Oct of each calendar year.
- Prints and distributes WCDO extracts based on the WMP-4 current year record NLT 30 Oct of each calendar year. This will allow ample time to requisition and obtain assets in place to support OPlan forces. Ensures a WCDO extract is distributed for each POB that is designated with the logistical responsibilities.
- Builds, prints, and distributes WCDO extracts as approved WMP-4/EPSF changes occur.
- Ensures units correctly load WCDO authorizations on base supply W-detail records and CAS-B records.
- Provides instructions to Air Force bases under their control where WRM is authorized to ensure compliance with Air Force policies and procedures.
- Conducts staff visits as required to ascertain responsibilities for WRM are being carried out.
- Ensures units program for adequate receiving and storage facilities.
- Ensures command war consumables (excluding munitions) that must be allocated are appropriately distributed to specific units in support of existing war plans.
- Ensures respective units process the R-18 NLT the 25th of each month and forward to HQ/ACC.

8.2.3. HQ AFMC/XP-AO will update the following files as indicated in table 8.1. HQ ACC/LGXP is alternate if the HQ AFMC/XP-AO system is down or they are not available.

8.2.4. HQ AFMC/XP-AO will:

8.2.4.1. Research logistics data for all cross-reference files which are not readily available at other MAJCOMs nor command unique. XP-AO will ensure WRM assets are not disposed of prior to validating the most current requirement.

8.2.4.2. Provide assistance to the AFMC WRMO, as required, for redistribution of MAJCOM WCDO assets as requested.

8.2.4.3. Ensure war consumables for budget code "9" items are provided to DoD services or agencies.

8.2.5. MAJCOMs will ensure unit level WRMOs perform the following:

8.2.5.1. Provide copy of WCDO to Chief of Supply and Munitions (FK and FV accounts) for loading WCDO levels and ensure they are loaded no later than 30 days after receipt. Note: ANG units refer to para 2.2.1.

8.2.5.2. The Chief of Supply will run the R18 report for each Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) as of the 25th of each month. The asset data will be forwarded via LAN to the 3-b-2 computer at ACC/LG, Langley AFB, VA. Computer address will be provided by ACC/LGXPW. A worldwide consumable/equipment asset data base consisting of WRM, like peacetime and SPRAMS assets will be available at ACC for file transfer to all MAJCOM's via GCCS by the 30th of each month.

Table 8.1. WCDO Schedule.

L	A	B	C	D
I				
N			OPR Will Update	HQ USAF Master
E	File Name	OPR	File NLT	File Avail On *
1	Mission Profile MISPDATS MISPDATS.IDX	Each MAJCOM	15 Mar	20 Apr
2	Base Cross Reference	HQ ACC	15 Mar	20 Apr
3	AFMC Equipment AFLCDATU AFLCDATU.IDX	AFMC/XPO	1 Aug	18 Aug
4	Composition Codes COMPCODS.SEQ	HQ ACC/LGXP	1 Aug	17 Aug
5	DoDIC Cross Reference DoDXREFS.SEQ DoDXDATU DoDXDATU.IDX	HQ ACC/LGXP	15 Aug	1 Sep
6	WCDO Consumable Cat WCDOWDAU WCDO-DATU.IDX	Each MAJCOM		

L	A	B	C	D
I				
N			OPR Will Update	HQ USAF Master
E	File Name	OPR	File NLT	File Avail On *
7	Parts Consumable Cat PARTSW-WU.SEQ	Each- MAJCOMs		
8	Group Code File GRPCODEU.SEQ	ACC/LGXP	15 Aug	1 Sep
9	Base Pseudo Code BASECODS.SEQ			
10	War Consumable Factor WRCNDATT.IDX WRCNDATT.IDX GFACDATU GFACDATU.IDX	Each MAJCOM	1 Oct	15 Nov

*Note: MAJCOMs will file transfer files from HQ USAF on the dates indicated in last column.

Table 8.2. File Update.

L	A	B	C	D
I				
N			OPR Will	HQ USAF Transfer*
E	File Name	OPR	Update NLT	
1	Base Cross Reference BASXREFS.SEQ	HQ ACC/LGXP	15 Feb	17 Feb
2	DoDIC Cross Reference DoDXREFS.SEQ DoDXDATU DoDXDATU.IDX	HQ ACC/LGXP	29 Jan	30 Jan
3	Mission Profile MISPDATS MISPDATS.IDX	EACH MAJCOM	15 Feb	17 Feb

L	A	B	C	D
I				
N			OPR Will	HQ USAF Transfer*
E	File Name	OPR	Update NLT	
4	War Consumables Factor WRCNDATT.IDX WRCNDATT.IDX GFACDATU GFACDATU.IDX	Each MAJCOM	22 Jun	25 Jun
5	AFMC Equipment AFLCDATU AFLCDATU.IDX	AFMC/XPO	15 Jun	16 Jun
6	Parts Consumable Cat PARTSWWU.SEQ PARTSA4U PARTSA5U	EACH-MAJCOMs	28 Jun	30 Jun
7	Composition Codes COMP Codes	78ABW/LGSE (AFMC)	15 Jun	16 Jun

*Note: MAJCOMs will file transfer files from HQ USAF on the dates indicated in this column.

8.3. Security. All WCDO products are subject to declassification according to Executive Order (EO) 12958, *Classified National Security Information*, and 32 CFR. Part 2001, Implementing directive for EO12958; specifically, para 1.6; Duration of Classification. The office of origin will be the Directorate of Operations and Training. The date of preparation will be the date used for controlling the WCDO. The WCDO is classified based on the classification for each line of activity in the WMP-4. The entire WCDO data base (WCDODATT.IDX) is classified SECRET. The minimum classification for any WCDO extract (unit/base) is SECRET. Appropriate classification is controlled by program logic for both the standard and non-standard WCDO printed documents. Reasons for classification will be “1.5a,g” refer to EO 12958, section 1.5 for a detailed description of the aforementioned reason. Declassification for these documents, at a minimum will be marked “X-Military Plans” or “X3/4” See EO12958 for detailed explanation of the minimum markings.

CLASSIFIED BY: Terry J. Schwalier, Brig Gen, USAF
Director of Operations and Training
DCS, Air and Space Operations

REASON: 1.5(a)(g), Military Plans

DECLASSIFY ON: X-4

8.4. Procedures for Building the WCDO Data Base (LOGFAC-WCDO DATT.IDX):

8.4.1. It is important that users fully understand the computer system in order to build the WCDO. All users should take full advantage of available training on using GCCS. Prior to accessing the GCCS computer, users must obtain a user identification (ID). Users must also obtain appropriate GCCS Inter-Computer Network permission from the applicable host command. Utilizing the File Transfer Protocol (FTP), transfer from HQ USAF GCCS system the following approved files to your MAJ-COM GCCS system.

- GRPCODEU.SEQ - Group Code File
- BASXREFS.SEQ - Base Cross Reference File
- DoDXREFS.SEQ - DoDIC Quick Reference File
- DoDXDATU - DoDIC Quick Reference Data File
- DoDXDATU.IDX - DoDIC Quick Reference Index File
- BASECODS.SEQ - Pseudo Base Code File
- MISPDATS - Mission Profile Data File
- MISPDATS.IDX - Mission Profile Index File
- WRCNDATT.IDX - EPSF Data File
- WRCNDATT.IDX - EPSF Index File
- WMP4ADAT - USAF WMP-4 Data File
- WMP4ADAT.IDX - USAF WMP-4 Index File
- NSAUDATS - USAF Sortie Allocation Data File
- NSAUDATS.IDX - Sortie Allocation Index File
- WCDOWDAU - Consumable Catalog Data File
- WCDODATU.IDX - Consumable Catalog Index File

8.4.2. Utilizing GCCS module CDOC, Sub module JCLO, insert an X in the block for WCDO build. A SNUMB will be provided indicating the WCDO build process is executing. After the job is completed, review the execution report to ensure a successful WCDO build was performed.

8.4.3. Utilizing LOGFAC module UTIL, sub-module FILE, review the WCDO data files for the number of records built.

8.4.4. A WCDO build can be executed for a single base, log sub-area, MAJCOM or a worldwide WCDO.

8.5. Procedures for Producing Aircraft Related WCDO Document/Management Products:

8.5.1. The procedures for printing a current, first outyear, outyears 2-6 and WCDO fuel data is outlined in AFM 28-740, Volume V.

8.5.2. The WCDO standard print by reporting command will be utilized as the US Air Force approved WCDO document provided to each POC for prepositioning of war consumables.

8.5.3. For management purposes, the WCDO standard print can be produced in a variety of output products utilizing the following data elements as the selection criteria:

- Reporting Command

- Using Command
- Log Area
- GEOLOC
- MDS
- Role
- DoDIC
- OPlan
- Munitions/Non-Munitions
- Prepositioning Code
- Current Year/Outyear

8.5.4. For management purposes, the WCDO non-standard print can be produced in a variety of output products. The requester may specify the format of the non-standard print. Outputs can be produced based on the following selection criteria:

- Reporting Command
- Using Command
- Log Area
- GEOLOC
- MDS
- Role
- DoDIC
- OPLAN
- Group Code
- Munitions/Non-Munitions
- Prepositioning Code
- Current Year/Outyear

8.5.5. For management purposes, a WCDO for outyears 2-6 can be produced. Only a total prepositioning requirement by MDS will be reflected. Selection elements are:

- Outyear
- Using Command
- MDS
- Role
- DoDIC
- Munitions/Non-Munitions

8.5.6. For management purposes, the WCDO fuel data print identifies the maximum one-day fuel requirement by using command and POB. Selection elements are:

- Current/Outyear 1

- Reporting Command
- Using Command
- Log Area
- Geoloc
- Fuel DoDIC

8.6. Updating Cross Reference Files. The WCDO documents forwarded to Active, Reserve, and ANG bases contain the WCDO prepositioning objectives for the POB for which they have WCDO responsibilities (loading requirements, requisitioning, storage, maintenance, etc.). The prepositioning objectives identified in the WCDO are the total war consumables for all using commands with OPlan tasking for that POB as documented in the WMP-4. To ensure the WCDO prepositioning objective is correct and eliminate unnecessary requisitioning/redistribution of war consumables assets, it is mandatory all cross reference files contain accurate data and are updated in a timely manner. Updating procedures are identified in AFM 28-740, Volume V. OPRs for updates are listed in Table 8.1. For cross-reference files containing MAJCOM unique data, this data must be furnished to AFMC NLT 15 days before date listed for file update.

8.7. Cross-Reference Files:

8.7.1. Base Cross-Reference File (Table 8.3). This file contains data elements necessary to identify a specific location and alternate locations as they relate to the POB. It also contains required information to interface related logistics systems for assets reported (i.e., equipment, consumables) for the actual locations. The geographical location code of the airfield runway should be entered as the prime location.

8.7.2. DoDIC Cross- Reference file (Table 8.4). This file contains data elements that relate the WIC, DoDIC, and IIC to the National Stock Number and other indicative data such as nomenclature, weight, cube, cost and prepositioning exception days by geographical location code/logistical area/ sub-area. The prime WIC, DoDIC, and IIC are contained in group codes 1-33 while the substitute components/end items are in the double asterisk file (**).

8.7.3. War Consumable Factors File (Table 8.5). This file contains EPSFs required to compute war consumables as they relate to a specific unit, GEOLOC, MAJCOM, Role MDS and or logistical sub area. The WCDO is built by multiplying the EPSFs by the sorties outlined in the USAF WMP-4. To ensure war consumables objectives are computed, as a minimum, EPSFs must be entered in the war consumable factors file for a logistical area, MAJCOM, MDS, and Role.

8.7.4. Mission Profile File (Table 8.6). This file contains data elements required to compute WCDO fuel and oil prepositioning objectives quantities. This file contains the WMP-5 and command unique sortie rates. Attrition rates are based on the WMP-5. All aircraft assigned by the correct MDS (F015AB not F015A) wartime utilization role must be entered in order to update the command WMP-4 and the war consumable factors files. Command unique sortie rates must be entered by specific logistical sub area. Command unique sortie rates must first be approved by HQ USAF/XOOW.

8.7.5. WCDO Consumable Catalog File (Table 8.7). This file is used when the WCDO data file built (WMP-4 sorties x EPSFs x maintenance factor quantity). All items required on the WCDO must be contained in this file prior to running the WCDO build. This file allows MAJCOMs to reflect unique whole round munitions end items.

8.7.6. Parts Consumable Catalog File (Table 8.8). This file has the same indicative data as the WCDO Consumable Catalog File minus the maintenance factor. It is used when asset data is received and CNSM DATS file is built. It reflects component and end item asset status for munitions and non-munitions items.

NOTE:

File record layouts for the following are found in AFM 171-740, Volume V.

8.7.7. DoDIC, WIC, and /IIC Group Code File. This file is updated by HQ ACC/LGXW. It controls the order in which the war consumables are displayed or printed. Current Group Codes 1 through 12 are for prime non-munitions items and 13 through 33 are for prime munitions items (** group code contains all substitute/component items).

8.7.8. Pseudo Base Code File. This file is updated by HQ USAF/XOOW through program control. It is built from the base cross reference with 12 pseudo codes assigned for each base cross reference location. The base cross reference file must be completely updated prior to building this file. This file assigns pseudo codes on the WCDO document to be utilized when loading the POB on the supply detail records. When WCDO assets are stored at alternate storage locations (ASL), the MAJCOM WRMO should provide the pseudo code of the ASL to the base WRMO for loading the ASL on the supply record.

8.7.9. MAJCOM WMP-4C File. This file is updated by the MAJCOM planner (XP/DO/LG). It contains the planned WAA by OPlan for only that specific MAJCOM. The following MAJCOMs will make their inputs for the WAA directly: USAFE (0D), AETC (0J), HQ USAF (0N), PACAF (0R), AFSOC (0V), ACC (1C), AMC (1L), CENTAF (3X) and SOUTHAF (4S). The WMP-4C file is transferred by HQ USAF/XOOW for building the WMP-4A file. HQ USAF/XOOW establishes the dates when this file will be updated.

8.7.10. MAJCOMs and HQ USAF WMP-4A File. This file is a result of HQ USAF/XOOW file transferring MAJCOM WMP-4C files and building the WMP-4A file. After the WMP-4A file is built and approved by HQ USAF/XOOW, each MAJCOM file transfers the WMP-4A file from HQ USAF. This file cannot be built or updated at MAJCOM level. This file is utilized to produce the approved HQ USAF WMP-4 printed document released for publication. HQ USAF/XOOW is the Air Force OPR for this file and establishes dates the file may be released to all MAJCOMs to be utilized for producing their WCDO documents.

8.7.11. Sortie Allocation File. This file is built and released by HQ USAF/XOOW. It contains the WMP-5 sortie allocations by theater. It is used by all MAJCOMs when building their WMP-4C files to ensure sortie allocations are not exceeded. WMP-4C files cannot be computed accurately without the current copy of this file.

Table 8.3. Base Cross Reference File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Logistical Sub Area Code *	JCS GEOLOC Codes

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
2	4	Geographical Location Code *	
3	5	Country/State Code *	
4	2	Major Command code *	AFM 700-20 AFI 23-110, Vol II, Part Two
5	2	Numbered Air Force Code	Applicable MAJCOM Directive HQ USAFE only; - USAFE Beddown Document
6	3	WRM Base Code **	WRM Base Code Listing AFMC/DRCS
7	4	Primary SRAN **	MAJCOM Supply Sys Branch/Munitions
8	2	Deicing Weather Factor *	AFMC/XPO
9	4	Alternate Geographical Locations Codes (5 occurrences) **	JCS GEOLOC Codes
10	4	SRANS Applicable to Alternate Geographical (5 occurrences) **	MAJCOM Supply Sys Branch/Munitions

**Mandatory Entries*

***Use When Available*

Table 8.4. DoDIC Cross Reference File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Consumable Group Code	LOGFAC Group Code File
2	5	WIC/DoDIC/IIC	WIC - Combat Ammunition System or as assigned by MAJCOM/LGX DoDIC - Munitions Reportable Item File IIC - AFMC/XP-AO

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
3	1	Consumable Family Group Code	W - Munitions X - POL Products Y - TRAP Z - Misc Items
4	15	National Stock Number	Supply Master Cataloging List (MCL-1)
5	20	Nomenclature	Item Description
6	2	Unit of Issue	Supply Master Cataloging List (MCL-1)
7	2	Quantity Unit Pack (Used in rounding up the WCDO prepositioning objective quantity)	
8	7 (2V5)	Weight	Expressed in short tons, or actual weight of item
9	9 (4V5)	Cube	Length X width X Height/1728
10	10 (7V3)	Cost	Supply Master Cataloging Listing (MCL-1)
11	3	Source of Supply	Supply Master Cataloging List (MCL-1)
12	5	Alternate WIC/DoDIC/IIC (20 occurrences)	Substitute Components/End Items
13	6	(Exception Days by Logistical Area, Sub Area or Geographical Location Code (100 occurrences)	Annex E, WMP-1

NOTE:

All data elements are mandatory entries except Alternate WIC/DoDIC/IIC is none available.

Table 8.5. War Consumable Factors File (EPSF).

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Fiscal Year	Two Position Year
2	2	Logistical sub Area *	JCS GEOLOC Codes

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
3	7	Aircraft Mission/Design/Series (MDS) Positions: 2-Mission; 3-Design; 2-Series*	AFM 700-20 (MAJCOM/DO/XP)
4	3	Utilization Role Code *	AFM 700-20 (MAJCOM/DO/XP)
5	3CCage	Major Command *	AFM 700-20, AFI 23-110, Vol II, Part Two
6	9	Organization Code Unit/Kind/Type Positions: 4-Unit; 3-Kind; 2-Type; EXP: 0027FTRSQ	AFM 700-20 (MAJCOM/DO/XP)
7	4	Geographical Location Code	JCS GEOLOC Codes
8	5	WIC/DoDIC/IIC *	WIC - Combat Ammunition System or as assigned by MAJCOM/LGX DoDIC -Munitions Reportable Item File IIC - AFMC/XP-AO
9	3 (12 Oc- cur-renc- es)	End Day Period *	MAJCOM/DO/XP/LG
10	2	Unit of Issue *	Supply Master Cataloging Listing (MCL-1)
11	9 (5V4) (12 oc- cur- rences)	Factors by Period *	MAJCOM/DO/XP/LG

*Mandatory Entries

Table 8.6. Mission Profile File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
1	2	Major Command*	AFM 700-20, AFI 23-110, Vol II, Part Two
2	2	Logistical Sub Area Code *	JCS Geoloc Codes

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
3	4	Geographical Location Code*	JCS GEOLOC Codes
4	5	Plan*	OPlan #
5	2	Aircraft Category Code *	01 - Strategic (Offensive/Defensive) 02 - General Purpose Forces (Fighter/ Recon) 03 - Special Operations 04 - Tactical ABN Comd and Control System 05 - Tactical Air Control Systems 06 - Tactical Cryptologic Activities 07 - ABN Command Posts 08 - Intelligence & Communications 09 - Airlift Forces 10 - Other 11 - Allied Forces
6	7	Aircraft Mission/Design/Series Positions: 2-Mission; 3- Design; 2-Series *	AFM 700-20 WMP-5/MAJCOM/DO/XP
7	3	Utilization Role Code *	AFM 700-20/WMP-5/MAJCOM/DO/XP
8	1	File Indicator *	C - Command Unique 5- WMP-5
9	5	Oil IIC *	AFM 700-20/DoDIC Cross Reference File
10	5	Oil Factor *	Applicable Engine TO/Actual Qty of Oil per gallon of fuel
11	5	Fuel IIC *	DoDIC Cross Reference File
12	5	Gallons per Hour - Fuel *	AFM 173-13
13	7	Aircraft Internal Fuel Capacity *	Dash One of Applicable TO
14	7	Aircraft Reserve Quantity *	55 Series Regulation or MAJCOM Employment Planner
15	5	Aircraft External Center Line Fuel Tank IIC **	DoDIC Cross Reference File
16	7	Aircraft External Center Line Fuel Capacity **	Applicable Aircraft Fuel Tank TO
17	5	Aircraft External Wing Fuel Tank IIC **	DoDIC Cross Reference File
18	7	Aircraft External Wing Fuel Tank Capacity **	Applicable Aircraft Fuel Tank TO

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
19	5	Tanker Fuel DoDIC **	DoDIC Cross Reference File
20	7	Tanker Fuel Capacity **	Actual Capacity of Aircraft Tanker
21	3 3 (1V2) 3 (1V2)	End Day - Period 1 * Sortie Rate - Period 1 * Sortie Duration - Period 1 *	WMP-5/MAJCOM/XP/DO
22		End day - Period 2 * Sortie Rate - Period 2 * Sortie Duration - Period 2 *	
23		End Day - Period 3 * Sortie Rate - Period 3 * Sortie Duration - Period 3 *	
24		End Day - Period 4 * Sortie Rate - Period 4 * Sortie Duration - Period 4 *	
25		End Day - Period 5 * Sortie Rate - Period 5 * Sortie Duration - Period 5 *	
26		End Day - Period 6 * Sortie Rate - Period 6 * Sortie Duration - Period 6 *	
27		End Day - Period 7 * Sortie Rate - Period 7 * Sortie Duration - Period 7 *	
28		End Day - Period 8 * Sortie Rate - Period 8 * Sortie Duration - Period 8 *	
29		End Day - Period 9 * Sortie Rate - Period 9 * Sortie Duration - Period 9 *	
30		End Day - Period 10 * Sortie Rate - Period 10 * Sortie Duration - Period 10 *	
31	3	Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 1 Aircraft Attrition Rate *	WMP-5
32		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 2 * Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
33		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 3 * Aircraft Attrition Rate *	

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Positions	Description	Source
34		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 4 * Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
35		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 5 * Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
36		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 6 Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
37		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 7 Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
38		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 8 Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
39		Aircraft Attrition End Day - Period 9 Aircraft Attrition Rate *	
40		Aircraft Attrition End Day 10 Aircraft Rate	
41		Aircraft Attrition End Day 11 Aircraft Rate	
42		Aircraft Attrition End Day 12 Aircraft Rate	

* Mandatory Entries

** Use when Applicable

Table 8.7. WCDO Consumable Catalog File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Posi-tions	Description	Source
1	2	Using Major Command *	AFM 700-20 AFI 23-110, Vol II, Part Two
2	5	End Item WIC/IIC *	WIC - Combat Ammunition System IIC -DoDXREFS.SEQ File
3	5	Component DoDIC/IIC or End Item IIC *	DoDIC - Munitions Reportable Item File IIC - DoDXREFS.SEQ File

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Posi- tions	Description	Source
4	9 5V4	End Item Quantity and Maintenance Factor Quantity Positions: 5-End Item Qty *: 4- -Maintenance Factor	Quantity Required for End Item. Maintenance Factor is .02%. Maintenance Qty is .02% X End Item Qty. EXP - End Item Qty is 3. (3X .02 = .06). Entered in Record as 00003.0600.
5	2	Consumable Group Code	DoDIC/WIC/IIC Cross Reference File
6	1	Consumable Family Group Code	
7	20	Nomenclature	
8	15	National Stock Number	
9	2	Unit of Issue	
10	2	Quantity Unit Pack	

* Mandatory Entries

All other elements are extracted through program from the DoDIC/WIC/IIC Cross Reference File

Table 8.8. Parts Consumable Catalog File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Posi- tions	Description	Source
1	2	Using MAJCOM*	AFM 700-20, AFI 23-110, Vol II, Part Two
2	5	End Item WIC/IIC*	WIC-Combat Ammunition System IIC-DodDXREFS.SEQ File
3	5	Component DoDIC/IIC or End Item IIC*	DoDIC-Munitions Reportable Item File IIC-DodDXREFS.SEQ File
4	5	Qty Per Assembly	Quantity Required for End Item
6	13	Alternate/Substitute DoDIC	DoDXREFS.SEQ File

* Mandatory Entries

All other elements are extracted through program from the DoDIC/WIC/IIC Cross Reference File

Table 8.9. RSP Consumable Asset File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Position	Description	Source
1	2	Owning MAJCOM	AFM 700-20 AFI 23-110, VOL II, Part Two
2	9	Organization Code Unit/Kind/Type Positions: 4-Unit; 3- Kind; 2-Type 0027 Ftr Sq	RSP Listing
3	5	DODIC	DODXREF File NSN From RSP Correlated to NSN and DODIC
4	5	RSP Quantity	RSP Listing

All Entries are Mandatory

Table 8.10. WRM Allocation File.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Position	Description	Source
1	2	* MAJCOM Code	Allocation Document
2	5	* DODIC/IIC	Allocation
3	5	Geographical Location Code	JCS GEOLOC Codes
4	7	* Command Allocation	Allocation Document
5	7	Remainder	Program Computed
6	7	Base Allocation Qty	Qty Allocated Based on WCDO Starter Req.
7	3 .v2	Percentage	% Allocated Based on WCDO Starter Req.

** All Entries are Mandatory*

Table 8.11. WCDO Production Timeline.

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Date	File/Event	Remarks
1	15 Mar	Mission Profile File Base Cross Reference File	MAJCOM to HQ USAF MAJCOM to HQ ACC
2		PSEUDO-BASE CODE File Base Cross-reference File	HQ ACC to HQ USAF
4	20 Apr	Base Cross Reference File Pseudo-Base Code File Mission Profile File	USAF to MAJCOM USAF to MAJCOM
5	28 Apr	WMP-3 Data Base	USAF/XOOW
6	5 May	Sortie Allocation File	USAF/XOOW to MAJCOM
7	31 May	CMD (Draft) WMP-4 (WMP-C) WMP-A Draft for Review	MAJCOM to USAF USAF to MAJCOM
8	30 Jun	Final WMP-C	MAJCOM to USAF
9	1 Aug	AFMC Equipment File War Consumable Catalog File	MAJCOM to AFMC MAJCOM to HQ ACC
10	15 Aug	DoDIC Cross Reference File War Consumable Factor File Composition Code File AFMC Equipment File	MAJCOM to HQ ACC MAJCOM to HQ ACC HQ ACC Updates AFMC Update
11	16 Aug	Composition Code File AFMC Equipment File	ACC to USAF AFMC to USAF
12	17 Aug	Composition Code File	USAF to MAJCOM
13	18 Aug	AFMC Equipment file	
14			
15	25 Aug	Group Code File War Consumable Factor File Base Pseudo Code File	ACC Update MAJCOM to USAF ACC to USAF
16	26 Aug	Base Pseudo Code File	USAF to MAJCOM
17	28 Aug	DoDIC Cross Reference file WCDO Consumable Catalog File Parts Consumable Catalog File Group Code File	HQ USAF/ILXX MAJCOM Update MAJCOM Update ACC to USAF

L	A	B	C
I			
N			
E	Date	File/Event	Remarks
18	30 Aug	WMP-A Final WMP-4 Publication DoDIC Cross Reference file WCDO Consumable Catalog File PARTS Consumable Catalog File	USAF to MAJCOM USAF (AFM 10-401, Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation) USAF/ILXX Update MAJCOM to ILXX MAJCOM to ILXX
19	1 Sep	DoDIC Cross Reference File WCDO Consumable Catalog File War Consumable Factor File Parts Consumable Catalog file Group Code File	USAF to MAJCOM USAF to MAJCOM USAF to MAJCOM USAF to MAJCOM USAF to MAJCOM
20	15 Sep	WCDO Build	All MAJCOM
21	30 Sep	WCDO Publication and Distribution	

NOTE:

Completion of the WMP-3 and WMP-4 depends on release of the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP); therefore, the milestones listed in Table 8.11. are target dates only. Any slippage of these dates may cause further delays in the production timeline.

8.8. Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR), (RCS: HAF-XOX (A&AR)9001):

8.8.1. Purpose. The WAA extract for each base provides an overview of all US Air Force approved wartime aircraft activity documented for that installation in support of current war plans. The WAA provides unit planners visibility of specific deployment/employment activity for all MAJCOMs. Unit deployment/employment tasking information should be obtained from the TPFDD for the plan referenced on the WAA extract. Discontinue reporting during emergency conditions.

8.8.2. Security Instructions. Information contained in the WAA is classified by the USAF WMP-4. Each line of activity in the WMP-4 contains the security classification of that line. The WMP-4 extract for a single base will be classified in accordance with the line of activity having the highest classification. The WAA extract contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794

8.8.3. Specific Instructions. Specific OPlans and the WAA extract should be used to evaluate the logistics resources available at an installation to support all taskings upon OPlan implementation. Based upon results of the evaluation the unit is responsible for ensuring, to the maximum extent possible, that adequate resources are available to support documented wartime activity. Commanders will make every effort to ensure approved levels of support are requisitioned, stored, and maintained ready for use. Any support deficiencies beyond unit capability to resolve must be identified through appropriate intermediate headquarters to the applicable MAJCOM for staff assistance or action as appropriate. This evaluation process should include but is not limited to:

8.8.3.1. An analysis of built-up TRAP requirements to satisfy initial wartime sorties (if TRAP is authorized on the WCDO). A built-up TRAP objective (assets in ready-to-use status) should be determined based on a projected daily consumption rate of each type TRAP and the unit's build-up capability (consider in-place and wartime augmentation capability). Daily wartime expenditure rates can be estimated by dividing the total authorized (of each TRAP item) by the number of days authorized to be prepositioned.

NOTE:

Preposition objective equals "starter periods" published in Annex E to Volume 1 of the USAF WMP, and annotated on the WCDO extract. Specific days of supply authorized by location is classified SECRET.

8.8.3.2. A survey of appropriate military and commercial sources of consumables such as LOX, gaseous oxygen and demineralized water for support of documented wartime activity.

8.8.3.3. Development of an aircraft parking plan to allocate available airfield ramp space to accommodate the maximum number of tactical and support aircraft programmed to be on the ground during any one time period. Planning should consider airfield schedules to allow for both in-place and any additive aircraft.

8.8.3.4. Analysis of equipment capability provided by in-place base support resources, WRM station sets and additive force mobility packages to service and turnaround all aircraft identified in the unit's WAA extract.

8.8.3.5. Analysis of aircraft refueling capability based upon available refueling vehicles and hydrant systems.

8.8.3.6. Other planning factors unique to specific locations which could impact execution of unit wartime taskings.

8.8.4. The WAAR is produced from the current USAF WMP, Volume 4. WAA headings and terms are included here to familiarize users with the contents of the extract produced.

8.8.4.1. Screenface Records depicting the current/1st Outyear record: The following list of inputs is presented in the order in which they appear on the update screen within the WMP-C option of WAAR. While most of the information comes from OPlan force list, the approved position, more current sources may be used. If the OPlan is cited but doesn't answer the question adequately, contact OPlan planner for current information.

8.8.4.1.1. Top - Row Inputs:

8.8.4.1.1.1. SC -- Security Classification (1 Position).

- From OPlan
- Based on System --GCCS (SECRET) TS3 (TOP SECRET)

8.8.4.1.1.2. ID-- Record ID 1)

- Current fiscal year aircraft activity or
- 1st outyear aircraft activity or
- 2-6 thru sixth outyear aircraft activity or
- Missile records or

- Ration records

8.8.4.1.1.3. MAJ -- MAJCOM (2)

- 8.8.4.1.1.3.1. Code for documenting (using) command

- 8.8.4.1.1.3.2. From command planner (AFM 700-20)

- 1C - ACC
- 1L - AMC
- 1M - AFMC
- 3X - CENTAF
- 4S - SOUTHAF
- 0V - AFSOC
- 0D - USAFE
- 0J - AETC
- 0R - PACAF
- 4Z - ANG
- 0M - AFRES
- 0K - Air University
- 1S - SPACECOM

8.8.4.1.1.4. Line -- Command - assigned record number (4)

- Unclassified means of referring to WAA
- From command planner
- Entering the line and GEOLOC allows a record to be accessed
- Don't duplicate within same GEOLOC during FY

8.8.4.1.1.5. LOG -- Logistical Area/Sub Area (2)

- Code for part of world in which the activity will occur
- From listing of Base Cross-reference file (from JCS GEOLOC file)

8.8.4.1.1.6. GEO Name -- DOD GEOLOC (4)

- Code for the specific location where the activity will occur
- Location from OPlan; code from Base-Cross Reference file
- System displays corresponding location name

8.8.4.1.1.7. ORGAN -- Organization tasked by OPlan force list (9)

- Numeric Unit (4 positions) and
- Left - justified with zeros (such as 0027)
- For CRAF, four zeros are used in place of numeric unit
- Kind (3 positions such as MAL and TFG) and
- For military strategic airlift, enter MAL

- For CRAF, enter CRA
- Type (2 position such as SQ)
- From OPlan
- Following are examples of organizations: 0000CRA, 0000MAL, 0027FTRSQ

8.8.4.1.1.8. OPlan -- Plan Identification (PID) (5)

- Supported OPlan
- From OPlan (e.g. 41226, 50276, 10026, 00200)
- Left - Justify without leading spaces and zeroes

8.8.4.1.1.9. MDS/DODIC -- Mission Design Series (aircraft model)/ Department of Defense Identification Code (7)

- For this record type, enter MDS, not DODIC
- From OPlan (e.g., RF004c or RF4C are equivalent)
- Left-Justify without leading spaces or zeroes

8.8.4.1.1.10. Role -- Aircraft Utilization (2)

- Code depicting deployment/employment activity
- Roles from OPlan: codes from beginning of published WMP-4
- LOGFAC rejects if not in Mission Profile file

8.8.4.1.2. Second - Row Inputs:

8.8.4.1.2.1. Remarks ()

- Optional use of command planner (e.g. identify on-call lines, etc.)

8.8.4.1.3. Third - Row Input

8.8.4.1.3.1. PREP CODES -- Prepositioning Code: F - Fuel, C- Consumables, D - Deicing, Pacer Flex

Controls prepositioning of war consumables

Y = Yes, Required N = No Not required/Authorized

From logistics planner (command LGX)

8.8.4.1.3.2. MAX -AC- Maximum Aircraft (2)

- The number of aircraft performing this activity
- From OPlan
- The number of aircraft used to compute sorties for this line of activity
- Used by base support planners to develop aircraft parking plans

8.8.4.1.3.3. UTC-- Unit Type Code (6) (Optional)

- Identifies the type/kind of aviation force
- “package” of resources for wartime capability
- From OPlan

8.8.4.1.3.4. PH1 -- Phase 1 Days

- Identifies number of days starter stock authorized
- WMP -1

8.8.4.1.3.5. AV- Day -- Availability Date (3)

- Date unit is available for movement/use
- from OPlan force list or WMP -3

8.8.4.1.3.6. RDD -- Required delivery Date (3)

- Date forces are needed at the employment location
- From OPlan force list
- For AMC strategic and CRAF airlift (BLANK)

8.8.4.1.3.7. EMP.DEP. -- Employment/Deployment Day (3)

- For employment roles, date forces begin wartime operations
- For deployment, date unit/move begins
- From OPlan force list ALD/RLD or employment planner
- For AMC strategic and CRAF airlift (BLANK)

8.8.4.1.3.8. CL -- Center Line Fuel tank Usage (range: 0 to 1.00)

- Fractions of sorties using these tanks
- From employment planner
- CL + WG + “CL/WG” cannot exceed 1.0

8.8.4.1.3.9. WG -- Wing Fuel Tank Usage (range: 0 to 1.00)

- Fractions of sorties using these tanks
- From employment planner
- CL + WG + “CL/WG” cannot exceed 1.0

8.8.4.1.3.10. CL/WG -- Combined center Line/Wing Tank Usage (range: 0 to 1.00)

- Fractions of sorties using both tanks at once
- From employment planner
- CL + WG + “CL/WG” cannot exceed 1.0

8.8.4.1.3.11. CF -- Conformal tanks (range: 0 to 1.00) Applicable aircraft

- Fractions of sorties used in this manner
- From employment planner
- Conformal tank percentage is independent of the other external tank percentage

8.8.4.1.3.12. WAARS D-Day Explanation: The AV-Day, RDD, and EMP/DEP days should be documented in D-Days; however, if the WMP-1 basic plan identifies C-Day as prior to D-day and deployment roles occur prior to D-Day, AV-Day, RDD and EMP/DEP days should be listed in C-Days to allow tracking aircraft flow. For deployment roles that occur after the WMP-1 basic plan- defined D-Day, the AV-Day, RDD and EMP/DEP days

must be adjusted to D-Days by subtracting the difference between C-Day and D-Day (i.e. ... , M = c = D-12), the add 12 days from C-Day to get D-Day conversion. All employment lines, the AV-Day is the first day the unit is available for employment in theater (i.e., C018 - 12 = D006)

8.8.4.1.4. Fourth - Row Inputs

8.8.4.1.4.1. ADI -- ADANS Indicator (X)

- For AMC Use Only
- AMC Sorties and fuel requirements are not computed by LOGFAC, but directly updated through ADANS

8.8.4.1.4.2. SRI -- Sortie Rate Indicator (1)

- (C) Command Unique sorties form Mission Profile (MISSPRO)
- WMP 5 sorties from Mission Profile (MISSPRO) file

8.8.4.1.4.3. FCI -- Fuel Computation Indicator (1)

- Gallons per sortie
- Enter fuel factors by hand or ADANS
- From command planner

8.8.4.1.4.4. TYPE -- Fuel type codes : H = JET A Commercial jet fuel; I = JA-1 Commercial jet fuel; J = JP-4 with standard/synthetic oil; K = JP-4 with jet engine standard oil; L = JP-5 with synthetic oil; M = JP-5 with standard oil; P = JP-7 with synthetic oil; Q = JP-8 with synthetic oil;

R = JP-8 with standard oil; and T = Thermal stable jet fuel with synthetic oil

8.8.4.1.4.5. GPS -- Gallons per sortie - Gallons of fuel consumed per flying hour (GPH) x specific average sortie duration (ASD) = GPS. If the sortie duration is different for each period, the quantity reflected in the GPS will be averaged.

8.8.4.1.4.6. MAX -- Maximum Fuel - Maximum one-day fuel requirement for line activity.

8.8.4.1.4.7. REFUEL REQ -- Refueling requirement - The total air refueling requirement within the number of days identified in the DODXREF.

8.8.4.1.4.8. QTY -- ORGAN-- TYPE -- Future Use

The period, number of days, duration and rate field will be populated from the MISSPRO based on the SRI indicator

8.8.4.2. Sorties Outline. Sorties are outlined day-by-day up to 120 calendar days. Sorties are also reflected by sortie summary.

8.8.5. Currency of WAA Data. The WAA extract is a projection of planned activity for support of all OPlans. Ideally, information published in the WAA should reflect activity for the most recent OPlan edition. However, since all OPlans are not updated at the same time and the WAA is prepared on an annual cycle with updates at the discretion of individual commands, the document represents a "snapshot" at the time command data is prepared. WAA data is based on WMP-3, Part 1, first quarter forces

projected using the mid-point (end of second quarter) force structure of the year, in general unit reception and support planning. No attempt should be made to match specific plan deployment tasking to airlift sorties in the document. Airlift sorties reflected in the WAA are predicated on the JCS approved version of the plan existing at the time of preparation. The airlift sorties depicted do not necessarily consider the latest plan versions or revisions but are representative of overall airlift support requirements and are identified for programming activities and overall funding considerations. Airlift support planning is finalized at the time of OPlan execution, at which time available airlift sorties would be dedicated on the basis of total movement requirements including unit and non-unit deployment priorities.

8.8.6. MAJCOM OPR. Specific questions or comments relating to WAA should be addressed to MAJCOM, planner or to AFMC/XPO for AFMC related comments and questions. When addressing specific questions, indicate line number and command code, unit, MDS, etc., from the WAA Report.

8.9. WCDO Commodity Guidance:

8.9.1. Missiles. These items are not to be requisitioned by bases since missiles are automatically distributed. HQ USAF allocates available stocks (including production deliveries) to MAJCOMs. Individual base allocations are made by the respective commands. It is of importance to note that of the WRM missiles allocated to a base, some of these assets may be Tactical Air Delivery (TAD) assets.

8.9.2. Munitions Shelf Life. Munitions items must not be stored longer than their established shelf life. If use rates will not prevent shelf life expiration for on-hand stocks, advise OO-ALC/LIWBC and ask for stock rotation or replacement 18 months before shelf life expiration.

8.9.3. Munitions Items. Tactical fighter, special operations and rescue aircraft are authorized a basic load of ammunition, chaff, and flares for a unit move (UMV) role. Bombers are authorized a basic load of bombs, chaff, and flares. Other aircraft are authorized a basic load of chaff and flares as applicable.

8.9.4. Chaff. Chaff is managed and stored within the munitions storage area (MSA). Chaff and Flare modules (dispensers) are managed within base supply. All requirements for base-supply managed items are supplied through requisitions which must be coded to indicate use; that is, training or WRM. MSA managed chaff is requisitioned in the quantities indicated in the WCDO.

8.9.5. Oil and Hydraulic Fluid. Oil and hydraulic fluid factors are based on the applicable technical orders or the actual consumption data.

8.9.6. De-icing Fluid. This commodity is normally prepositioned in bulk or 55-gallon drum quantities depending on location and storage capabilities. The National Stock Number (NSN) for bulk with a unit of issue of gallon (GL) is used in the WCDO. If the WCDO quantity is equal to or greater than one-half the quantity required to de-ice one aircraft, the authorization is increased to the quantity required to de-ice one whole aircraft. If the WCDO quantity is less than one-half the quantity required to de-ice one aircraft, the requirements are deleted.

8.9.7. Gaseous Oxygen. WCDO authorizations provide no allowance to maintain cylinder pressure (reference TO 42-135-1-2). Prestock only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.9.8. Liquid Oxygen. LOX quantities are for planning purposes only to ascertain in the adequacy of on-base production capability to meet WRM requirements. Where generating plants exist, total base

requirements for wartime support, not just flight line demand, should be considered. No allowance has been made for losses due to natural boil off. Preposition only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.9.9. Argon Gas. WRM requirements for this item are managed by the base fuels management office per AFI 23-110, Volume I, Part Three, Chapter 4.

8.9.10. Liquid Nitrogen. Liquid nitrogen is prepositioned for use in both liquid and gaseous form. Prepositioning of liquid nitrogen for gaseous nitrogen servicing requirements should be accomplished only if local capability includes liquid to gaseous conversion and servicing units.

8.9.11. Film. The quantities of film shown for ACC are gross wartime amounts. Consider operational stock levels when determining if acquisition for WRM is required. If normal operational levels meet the gross wartime requirements, no acquisition is needed. Acquisition and retention should be made on specific items that are compatible with camera configuration installed on aircraft.

8.9.12. Firefighting Agent. NSNs reflected are for planning purposes only. Actual storage will be based on local fire department criteria.

8.10. Explanation of War Consumables Distribution Objective (WCDO): The remaining paragraphs in this AFI constitute the WCDO forward format MAJCOMs use when publishing their respective command WCDOs.

8.10.1. Foreword. This introduction has been written to support the Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability (LOGFAC) WCDO format. The Planning D-Day will be the same as the date of WCDO publication. All data contained in the WCDO is current on the day printed. It supports the USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 4 (WMP-4) Wartime Aircraft Activity Report (WAAR) and WMP-1, Annex E, Logistics.

8.10.2. Purpose. The WCDO identifies the USAF War Reserve Materiel (WRM) prepositioning/pre-stocking requirements at designated locations worldwide to support the wartime activities documented in the USAF WMP-4. This attachment provides War Reserve Materiel Officers (WRMOs) information for use in managing and interpreting WRM objectives/requirements and acquainting them with the concepts, terminology, format, data elements and codes used in the WCDO. If instructions in this document conflict with intermediate command or subordinate unit policies/procedures, this document will take precedence until conflicts are resolved.

8.10.3. Security Instructions. Each page of the WCDO is classified by content. Detailed Security guidance is contained in Executive Order 12958. Ensure all documents are marked with proper security classification, reasons for classification, classified by, and downgrading instruction per EO 12958.

8.10.4. WCDO Data Elements and Codes. Additional data elements which apply to the current WCDO format are identified and defined in paragraph 6

8.10.4.1. Area (Log Area): A two digit alpha numeric code representing a specific geographic area or sub-area, generally coinciding with theaters of operation, and used for logistic planning purposes.

8.10.4.2. Base Code: A four digit alpha numeric code identifying a particular base or geographic location..

8.10.4.3. Command Codes: A two digit alpha numeric code used to identify the using command, reporting command and storing command in the WCDO and WRM reporting. Codes always have a numeric first digit and an alpha second digit. Command Codes are as follows:

- 1C - ACC
- 1L - AMC
- 1M - AFMC
- 3X - CENTAF
- 4S - SOUTHAF
- 0V - AFSOC
- 0D - USAFE
- 0J - AETC
- 0R - PACAF
- 4Z - ANG
- 0M - AFRES
- 0K - Air University
- 1S - SPACECOM

8.10.4.4. Preposition Code (PC): A four position alpha code (1st=Fuel (F); 2nd = Consumables (C) ; 3rd = deicing fluid (D); and 4th = Pacer Flex (Z) which indicates type of commodities, if any, are authorized to be prepositioned. Requirements are identified by using Y for Yes and N for No (e.g. PC of YYNN indicates that fuel and consumables are authorized but deicing fluid and Pacer Flex assets are not).

8.10.4.5. Role: A three letter code/symbol indicating the type of activity applied to the aircraft MDS at a particular base. Role codes are as follows:

ADF (AIR DEFENSE) - Activity by fighter aircraft in an air defense role.

AML (Aerial Mine Laying) - Force activity in support of aerial mine laying of the sea lane routes.

APR (AERIAL PORT DEBARK/EMBARK) -Activity at a location where all types of cargo and passengers are off-loaded and on-loaded on a continuous, established schedule basis.

BDA (BOMB DAMAGE ASSESSMENT) - Activity by reconnaissance aircraft in a post nuclear damage assessment in the CONUS.

CAA (CONVENTIONAL AIR TO AIR) - Non-nuclear air-to-air activity.

CAG (CONVENTIONAL AIR TO GROUND) - Non-nuclear air-to-ground activity.

CAP (COMBAT AIR PATROL) Activity by fighter/fighter interceptor forces in a combat air patrol mission. aircraft on combat air patrol missions.

CBA (CONVENTIONAL AIR/GROUND) - Non-nuclear air-to-air/air-to-ground activity

CON (CONVENTIONAL) - Non-nuclear activity for fighter, fighter interceptor, bomber, tanker and reconnaissance type aircraft.

DIS (Dispersal) - Activity at a location selected for force survival and from which wartime operations are not planned.

DOP (Dispersed Operations) - Activity at a location where aircraft are dispersed in peacetime and from which wartime operations are planned.

DSO (Dispersed Operations) - Activity at a location where aircraft are dispersed in order to enhance their survival or readiness posture and from which wartime operations are planned.

ENR (ENROUTE) - Represents activity at a location where refueling, servicing, maintenance, passenger food and billeting are required.

ERF (ENROUTE FUEL STOP) --Activity at a location for fuel and minimum maintenance service only. No aircrew or passenger food or billeting is required.

LAN (LANTIRN) --

OAG (AUGMENTATION) -Activity by training coded forces that augment dedicated air defense forces.

OFL (OFF-LOAD) - Activity at a location other than an Aerial Port where all types of cargo or passengers are off-loaded under a specified ground time on an intermittent mission schedule.

OPR (OPERATE) -Activity in support of nuclear operations for tactical fighter, bomber, tanker and reconnaissance type aircraft. For all other aircraft, it represents either nuclear or non-nuclear activity or both.

ONL (ON LOAD) - Activity at a location other than an Aerial Port where all types of cargo or passengers are on-loaded under specified ground time on an intermittent mission schedule.

REF (INFLIGHT REFUELING) Activity by KC-135Q tankers when fuel grade being transported in the inflight refueling tank is other than a grade normally used for tanker propulsion. This activity is used for prepositioning of special fuels for tankers in support of other aircraft activity.

RE (Inflight Refueling/USCENTCOM) - Activity by tankers in support of US Central Command aircraft.

REM (Inflight Refueling/AMC) Activity by tankers in support of Air Mobility command aircraft.

RET (Inflight Refueling/ACC) - Activity by tankers in support of Air Combat Command aircraft.

REP (Inflight Refueling/PACAF) - Activity by tankers in support of US Pacific Command aircraft.

REU (Inflight Refueling/USAFE) - Activity by tankers in support of US European Command aircraft.

RGP (REGROUP) - Activity at a location used to regroup dispersed aircraft and from which wartime operations are planned.

RGS (CLASSIFIED) - See WMP-5.

RCY (RECOVERY BASE OPERATIONS) - Activity at a rear location used for maintenance and servicing of aircraft to eliminate the need for those services in the combat zone.

SBO (Satellite Base Operations) - Activity by forces at a satellite base. An "N" preposition code will always be used in conjunction with this code.

SBS (Satellite Base Support) - Activity, duplicated at a satellite base (SBO code), requiring support to be prepositioned at the home station in lieu of the satellite base.

SCN (SPECIAL CONTINGENCY) - Non-nuclear activity for Air Combat Command fighter forces in support of selected CINCLANT or JTF Alaska OPlans.

SED (SEAD) --

SGA (Selective Employment Air and Ground Alert) - Force activity in support of wartime operations airborne posture. This type of activity is reflected as post D-Day operations.

SRV (SEA RECONNAISSANCE SURVEILLANCE) - Force activity in support of a sea reconnaissance/surveillance mission.

STG (STAGE) - Activity in pre-strike and post-strike operations at a location other than a main operating base.

T/A (TURN AROUND) - activity at a location where aircraft are serviced for return to a base of origin.

TRN (TRAINING) - activity by aircraft in support of pilot training.

UMS (UNIT MOVE SPECIAL) -Deployment requiring other than standard WRM prepositioning/staging authority.

UMV (UNIT MOVE) - Activity at a location required to deploy aircraft to another operating base. A basic load of ammunition and chaff/flares are authorized.

8.10.5. Special Instructions: Initial Loads of Aircraft Gun Ammunition: Units with a wartime deployment mission (role UMV)in the WAAR are authorized these initial loads of aircraft gun ammunition.

- F-15 - 940
- F-16 - 500
- A-10 - 1200
- HH-3 - 4500
- HH-53 - 9000(M-60)
- HH-53 - 9000(GAU-2A)

8.10.5.1. Munitions (bombs, cartridges, missiles, flares, pyrotechnic chaff). Munitions are computed using the factors in the Expenditures Per Sortie Factor (EPSF) FILE. The quantities shown for each base are determined by the activity at that base on the WAAR and EPSF file. Initial loads will provided either at the home base or prestocked at a forward base, as determined by the major command concerned.

8.10.5.2. Munitions Shelf Life. Munitions items must not be stored longer than their established shelf life limits. This is especially important for aircrew escape system in FSC 1377 where shelf life expiration can endanger crews or cause aircraft grounding. If use rates will not prevent shelf life expiration for on-hand stocks, advise OO-ALC/LIWB and ask for stock rotation or replacement 12-18 months before shelf life expiration.

8.10.5.3. Missiles. Missiles identified in the WCDO represent the quantity required to support approved OPlans. Questions concerning the requirement should be addressed to HQ USAF/

XOFW with an information copy to HQ ACC/LGXP/LGWM. HQ USAF allocates available missiles (including production deliveries) to each major command. Missiles and Mission Oriented Items (MOI) will not be requisitioned by bases since these assets are automatically allocated and distributed by HQ ACC/LGWM.

8.10.5.4. Fuel (Avfuel). The Inventory Management Plan (IMP) is the implementing document for prepositioning of bulk fuel quantities. Quantities identified on WCDO represent "requirements" to support specific activities as documented in the WAAR (WMP-4) and are provided for informational purposes only. Fuel factors are also used for oil computations within the WCDO process. The quantity reflected in WCDO should be supportable within the total authorizations. The Base Fuels Management Office should be consulted to determine adequacy of support.

8.10.5.5. Oil (Avfuel). Oil objectives are based on peacetime planning factors manual. Oil objectives for B-52 aircraft at operating bases will contain an additive quantity to provide adequate levels of to support in-flight refueling of these aircraft. Oil is computed based on fuel consumption indicated in the WAAR.

8.10.5.6. Gaseous Oxygen (280X). WCDO authorizations provide no allowance to maintain cylinder pressure (ref T.O 42-135-1-2). Prestock only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.10.5.7. Liquid Oxygen (290X). LOX quantities are for planning purposes only to ascertain the adequacy of a base production capability to meet WRM requirements. No allowances has been made for losses due to natural boil off/ Prestock only quantities which cannot be furnished by the supply source in emergencies.

8.10.5.8. Argon Gas (255X). WRM requirements for this item are managed by the Base Fuels Management Office IAW AFI 23-110, Vol 1, Part Three, Chapter 4.

8.10.5.9. Airborne weapons (Guns, Gun Barrels and Spare Parts). Guns and gun barrels requirements are computed on the basis of factors in the EPSF file.

8.10.5.10. Film/Chemical. WCDO identification of film and chemical requirements is standardized whenever possible to ensure compatibility between overseas and CONUS operating locations. Primary operating stock (POS) preference is not a primary consideration and will not be considered as justification for WCDO change. Although suitable substitutes on hand in POS may be used as necessary to satisfy the WRM requirement at the time of deployment, prepositioned quantities at wartime locations are based on prime item identification from the WCDO. Deploying units can anticipate having to make some adjustments to processing techniques depending on specific film and chemical combinations prepositioned. Any "incompatibility" between specific items prepositioned and cameras/weapon systems to be employed should be identified by specific technical order reference to HQ ACC/INY and info HQ ACC/LGXP.

8.10.5.11. Liquid Nitrogen (270X). Liquid nitrogen is prepositioned for use in both liquid and gaseous form. Prepositioning of liquid nitrogen for gaseous nitrogen servicing requirements should be accomplished only if local capability includes liquid to gaseous conversion/servicing units. Address questions regarding requisitioning of this commodity to HQ ACC/LGXP.

8.10.6. WCDO Format: The following format elements apply to the WCDO:

Heading: Each WCDO is published in two basic sections; one for "non-munitions items" and the other for "munitions items."

Unit Nbr Knd Tp: The designation of the specific number, kind and type unit (if known) for which WRM is prepositioned. Reporting Command: Identifies the command responsible for publishing the specific WCDO authorizations and forwarding unit reports to HQ USAF. (Example: OD = USAFE).

UC (Using Command): Identifies the command for which the specific requirements exists.

Organization: Identifies the unit/kind/type of organization.

MDS (Mission Design Series): Identifies the type of weapon system for which consumables are required (from WAAR).

Role: Specific deployment/employment role of weapon system being supported.

PC (Preposition Code): Identifies commodities authorized to be prepositioned. (see para 8.10.4.4.)

OPlan: Identifies which OPlan the requirements supports

Stock Number: Identifies the prime stock numbers of the assets required. If the end item is to be built-up from component items, the stock number will be blank.

End Item: Identifies the Department of Defense Identification Code (DoDIC) for the usable configuration of assets authorized.

Item Code: Identifies the DoDIC for the specific components authorized to build-up an "end item."

Nomenclature: Describes the End Item.

UI (unit of issue): Identifies the container configuration or unit measure for the specific stock number of the commodity authorized (all substitutes reported in the SBSS computer must be converted to the prime item UI and Item Code authorized in this WCDO).

Pseudo Base Code: A four digit alpha/numeric code assigned in the WCDO report process to facilitate automated WRM reporting. This code must be loaded in the "W" type detail records as the Assigned Sequence Number (ASN). This code, when referenced to the actual Planned Operating Base Code/Name for which the WRM requirement is authorized, is classified SECRET.

8.10.7. Summary page data: The following format elements apply to the WCDO summary page

Header: Identifies accumulative totals for Non-Munitions items or Munitions items.

DODIC: Identifies the specific item authorized to be prepositioned.

NSN (National Stock Number): Identifies the stock number of the asset authorized to be prepositioned.

Nomenclature: Describes the item authorized to be prepositioned.

UI (Unit of Issue): Identifies the unit of measure for the NSN authorized to be prepositioned.

OPlan Days: Identifies the number of days WRM requirements are being computed for worst case OPlan.

OPlan REQ QTY: Identifies the quantity required based on the number of days for the worst case OPlan.

Starter Days: Identifies the quantity of days for the worst case OPlan identified in the day-to-day WRM requirement.

Starter QTY: Identifies the required quantity based on the Starter days for the worst case OPlan identified in the day-to-day WRM requirement.

SWING QTY: identifies the WRM quantity stored at locations other than the Planned Operating bases.

(e.g. OPlan QTY - RSP QTY - Total Allocation QTY = Swing QTY)

RSP (Readiness Spares Packages): Quantities of NSN required for units identified in the day-to-day WRM requirement.

CAT "G" QTY: WRM quantity allocated to the Planned Operating Base from the CAT "G" allocations

CAT "F" QTY: WRM quantity allocated to the Planned Operating Base from CAT "F" allocations.

Total Allocation QTY: Total WRM quantity allocated to the Planned Operating Base. The quantity of WRM authorized to be requisitioned is the sum total of CAT "G" and CAT "F".

Insupportable QTY: The starter quantity- (minus) total allocation quantity.

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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND TERMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

AETC—Air Education and Training Command

AFCAP—Air Force Contract Augmentation Program

AFCESA—Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency

AFCSSO—Air Force Combat Supply Support Office

AFEMS—Air Force Equipment Management System

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFMEDS—Air Force Medical Excess Distribution System

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFSF—Air Force Stock Fund

AFSFC—Air Force Security Forces Center

AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command

AFTO—Air Force Technical Order

AGE—Aerospace Ground Equipment

AMC—Air Mobility Command

AS—Allowance Standard

ASL—Alternate Storage Location

BBSRB—Bare Base Systems Readiness Board

BCE—Base Civil Engineer

BPPBS—Biennial Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System

BSP—Base Support Plan

CAS—Combat Ammunition System

CATM—Combat Arms and Training Management

CBO—Contingency Base Operations

CENTAF—Central Command Air Forces

COB—Collocated Operating Base

CONUS—Continental United States

CRAF—Civil Reserve Air Fleet
CRS—Contingency Retention Stocks
CSMS—Combat Supplies Management System
DBMS—Director, Base Medical Services
DFSC—Defense Fuels Supply Center
DFSP—Defense Fuels Support Point
DPG—Defense Planning Guidance
DoDIC—Department of Defense Identification Code
DOS—Days of Support or Days of Sustainability
DSN—Defense Switched Network
EPSF—Expenditure-per-sortie-factor
FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFE—Future Force Expansion
FFM—Folded Fiberglass Matting
FMB—Financial Management Board
FMS—Foreign Military Sales
FMSE—Fuels Mobility Support Equipment
FP—Federal Petroleum
FSC—Federal Supply Class
FSG—Federal Stock Group
FTP—File Transfer Protocol
FTS—File Transfer Service
FWG—Financial Working Group
FY—Fiscal Year
GCCS—Global Command and Control System
GEOLOC—Geographical Location
HAS—Hardened Aircraft Shelter
HNS—Host-Nation Support
IIC—Item Identity Code
IMP—Inventory Management Plan
JU—Joint Use
LIN—Liquid Nitrogen

LOGCAP—Logistics Contract Augmentation Program (U.S. ARMY)
LOGFAC—Logistics Feasibility Analysis Capability
LOX—Liquid Oxygen
LRC—Lesser Regional Contingency
MAJCOM—Major Command
MASO—Munitions Accountable Systems Officer
MDS—Mission Design Series
MEFPAK—Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging System
MHE—Materiel Handling Equipment
MFF—Meal, Flight Feeding
MIPR—Military Inter-departmental Purchase Request
MOB—Main Operating Base
MOOTW—Military Operations Other Than War
MRC—Major Regional Contingency
MRE—Meal, Ready-to-eat
MSIP—Multi-Stage Improvement Program
NCAA—Non-nuclear Consumables Annual Analysis
NLT—Not Later Than
NSN—National Stock Number
OCA—Original Classification Authority
Oplan—Operations Plan
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
ORI—Operations Readiness Inspection
OWRM—Other War Reserve Materiel
PACAF—Pacific Air Forces
PEC—Program Element Code
PKO—Peacekeeping Operation
PMAI—Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory
POB—Planned Operating Base
POL—Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
POM—Program Objective Memorandum
PWRMR—Prepositioned WRM Requirement

PWRMS—Prepositioned WRM Stockage

PWSP—PACAF War Storage Plan

QUP—Quantity Unit Pack

RADS—Rapid Area Distribution Support

RRR—Rapid Runway Repair

SBSS—Standard Base Supply System

SDT—Second Destination Transportation

STAMP—(Harvest) Standard Air Munitions Package

STRAPP—(Harvest) Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package

SVS—Services Squadron

SWA—Southwest Asia

TAMP—Tactical Air Missile Program

TCTO—Time Compliance Technical Order

TDY—Temporary Duty

TMP—Theater Munitions Program

TPFDD—Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data

TRAP—Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

UTC—Unit Type Code

UWRM—UTC Configured WRM

VAL—Vehicle Authorization Listing

WAA—Wartime Aircraft Activity

WAAR—Wartime Aircraft Activity Report

WARCON—War Consumables Factors File

WCDO—War Consumables Distribution Objective

WMP—War and Mobilization Plan

WPARR—War Plans Additive Requirements Report

WRM—War Reserve Materiel

WRMM—War Reserve Materiel Manager

WRMO—War Reserve Materiel Officer

WRMNCO—War Reserve Materiel NCO

WRMPM—War Reserve Materiel Program Manager

Terms

Allowance Standard (AS)—Those items of equipment and supplies, not related to direct repair, required for initial setup and operation of a function as specified in the mission capability statement. These items will be authorized in war reserve materiel allowance standards, included in the War Plans Additive Requirements Report, accounted for on equipment authorization in-use details, and must be in sufficient quantity to sustain that function for a period of 60 calendar days. Examples include vehicles, tents, cots, and tools. WRM AS include: 143, 154, 156, 158, 159, 927, 928, and 929.

Bare Base System—US Air Force systems consisting of Harvest Eagle, Harvest Falcon, and fuels mobility support equipment. Bare base systems are designed to provide minimum essential troop cantonment facilities (billetting, showers, latrines, and food service) and operational support (offices, shops, limited shop equipment, Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) equipment, and runway matting). Units using this equipment are expected to deploy with mobility equipment and spares peculiar to their operation in sufficient quantities to allow self-support until resupply is established.

Base Code—A four-position geographical location code taken from AFR 700-20, V3, and used on a bin record to match the Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA) line location.

C-Day—The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements utilizing any or all types of transport. The letter "C" will be the only one used to denote the above. The highest command or headquarters responsible for coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of C-Day within the aforementioned definition. The command or headquarters directly responsible for the execution of the operation, if other than the one coordinating the planning, will do so in light of the meaning specified by the highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning. See Joint Pub 1-02.

Command Overflow—The temporary storage of consumables (Air Force Materiel Command centrally procured, on hand or funded commodities) computed to support sorties identified in the WMP 4 and required to be prepositioned by Major Commands (MAJCOM) (preposition code "Z"), but for which the MAJCOM does not have the storage or maintenance capability.

D-Day—The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence (see Joint Pub 1-02 per Joint Pub 5-03.1).

Deployment Equipment—Organizational equipment authorized during peacetime that, on deployment, goes with the unit to support its planned wartime or contingency mission. Deployment equipment is not WRM.

Expenditure-Per-Sortie-Factor (EPSF)—A number that tells how many of the items are used per sortie. This value may be an average value for specific aircraft or a specific role (utilization). It may also define the use of the item at a specific location. EPSFs are used in the GCCS system to compute required quantities of non-munitions consumables.

Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE)—A group of air transportable fuels assets designed to support US Air Force refueling operations at bare bases, or expand in place refueling capability of an existing base.

Harvest Eagle—An air transportable, tent-based system of housekeeping support facilities designed to

provide basic living accommodations, messing and hygiene support. Each 550-person housekeeping set can be segmented into two 275-person self sustaining packages. Mobile aircraft arresting systems and contingency airfield lighting systems are also included.

Harvest Eagle Housekeeping Sets—Similar to Harvest Falcon housekeeping sets except they are not air conditioned and are powered with low voltage electrical systems.

Harvest Eagle Utility Package—Packages that include environmental control units (air conditioning) with a related high voltage power and distribution system that complements the 550-person Harvest Eagle housekeeping package. When married with a housekeeping package they provide an air conditioned housekeeping set like Harvest Falcon.

Harvest Falcon—An air transportable system consisting of hardwall shelters, tents, equipment and vehicles designed to worldwide support for personnel and aircraft under bare base conditions. Provides direct mission and housekeeping support facilities for up to 55,000 personnel and 822 aircraft at up to 15 separate beddown locations. Harvest Falcon is sized into 50, 1100-person bare base housekeeping sets, 15 flightline initial sets and 25 flightline follow-on support packages and 15 industrial operations support sets.

Harvest Falcon Housekeeping Sets—These sets include tentage, utilities, air conditioning and other equipment to support people with billeting, messing, hygiene, and laundry facilities. Each housekeeping set supports 1100 people.

Harvest Falcon Industrial Operations Set—These sets include water distribution and facilities for functions such as base maintenance, mortuary, entomology, field exchange, administration and chaplain support. Each industrial operations set supports infrastructure at one bare base location.

Harvest Falcon Initial/Follow-on Flightline Sets/Packages—Includes facilities for functions directly related to aircraft sortie generation; for example, structures for aircraft operations and maintenance, supply warehousing, and fire and rescue; airfield lighting and aircraft arresting systems; and other direct mission support functions. The initial flightline set supports the first aircraft squadron/equivalent deployed to a bare base. Each follow-on flightline package supports the second and subsequent aircraft squadrons/equivalents.

Item Identity Code—A four-position alphanumeric code assigned to identify the representative item. Codes for munitions items start with an alphabetic character, and are the same as their Department of Defense Identification Code (DoDIC). All other items start with a numeric value and end with an alphabetic character that indicates the commodity type: W-tanks, Y-chaff, Z-guns, Q-Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and X-films and miscellaneous.

Joint Use Equipment—Equipment authorized to support a peacetime function that ceases to exist in wartime allowing the equipment to satisfy a wartime requirement. The equipment can be used to satisfy WRM requirements vice ordering new equipment. All peacetime assets (not just vehicles) are to be considered for joint use application to wartime requirements by the unit WRMPM.

Kitchen Sets—A set of assets capable of providing dining support to 275-550 people, complete with meal preparation facilities, dining room tables, and chairs.

Level of Effort-Oriented Items—WRM consumable items with requirements computation based on such factors as equipment and personnel density and time and rate of use. For munitions, this is the methodology used to compute requirements when the number of delivery vehicles constrains the amount of weapons that can be expended. (See Joint Pub 1-02).

M-Day—The term used to designate the unnamed day on which full mobilization commences or is due to commence (Joint Pub 1-02).

Mission-Oriented Items—Items for which requirements computations are based on the assessment of enemy capabilities expressed as a known or estimated quantity of total targets to be destroyed. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Non-US Air Force Airfield—Any airfield used by the US Air Force and Air Reserve Components in peacetime or planned to be used in wartime that is under the peacetime jurisdiction of another Military Service or civil authority.

Other War Reserve Materiel (OWRM)—Consumable and reparable items required to sustain forces after the RSP support period.

P-Day—That point in time at which the rate of production of an item available for military consumption equals the rate at which the item is required by the Armed Forces (Joint Pub 1-02).

Preposition Code (Prep Code)—A two-character alpha code used in the WMP-4/WAA to show the required prepositioning or prestockage action for war consumables. First character codes are:

C - Consumables

D - Deicing

F - Fuels

Z - Pacer Flex

Pseudo Base Code—A four digit alphanumeric code assigned in the WCDO Report process to facilitate automated WRM reporting. This code must be loaded in the "W" type detail records as the Planned Operating Base/Alternate Storage Base. This code, when referenced to the actual Planned Operating Base Code/Name for which the WRM requirement is authorized, is classified SECRET. Pseudo-codes are maintained and controlled by AF/XOOW.

Ration—Food necessary to feed one person per day.

Reconstitution—Measures taken to bring required resources together in appropriate quantities to constitute an effective US Air Force operational force or support function. The term "regroup," as used in connection with survival, recovery, and reconstitution actions, is synonymous with reconstitution.

Role Code—This is a three-letter code used in the WAA to indicate the type of activity that a particular mission design series does at a location. These codes are listed in AFM 28-740, Volume V, Attachment 3. Specific definitions of these codes are found in WMP-4. New codes must be approved by HQ USAF/XOFC.

(Harvest) Standard Air Munitions Package (STAMP)—A logistics entity consisting of a prescribed quantity of optimized conventional munitions drawn from war reserve materiel assets, stored in CONUS as an air transportable package, and designed as initial support for a particular weapon system for a specific period under combat operating conditions.

(Harvest) Standard Tanks, Racks, Adapters, and Pylons Package (STRAPP)—An air transportable package made up of a prescribed quantity of tanks, racks, adapters, and pylons in support of specific weapons systems.

Station Set—Selected items of mission support equipment prepositioned at designated locations for

support of planned wartime or contingency operations. Station sets will augment assets located at existing bases or standby bases.

Wartime Aircraft Activity (WAA)—Volume 4 of the USAF War and Mobilization Plan which displays for each planned operating base the wartime aircraft activity by major command and Operations Plan (OPLAN).

War Consumables—Expendable items directly related and necessary to a weapon system or combat support activity. Examples of these items are: auxiliary fuel tanks, pylons, petroleum, oil, lubricants, chaff, aircraft guns and gun barrels, munitions, subsistence, and film.

War Consumables Distribution Objective (WCDO)—A document prepared by major commands to identify the authorized quantities of war consumables (non-munitions and ground fuels) to support USAF wartime missions. See AFM 28-0740, Volume V. For munitions, the document distributes assets allocated to theater by Tactical Air Missile Program/Theater Munitions Program.

War Plans Additive Requirements Report (WPARR)—A document prepared by using and storing commands to provide data on additive war reserve materiel equipment requirements.

War Reserve Materiel (WRM)—Materiel required in addition to primary operating stocks and deployment (mobility) equipment necessary to attain objectives in the scenarios approved for sustainability planning in the Defense Planning Guidance.

WRM Supportable Quantity—The on-hand portion of the war reserve materiel (WRM) requirement. NOTE: On-hand as used here, means on-hand in the accounting sense, that is, delivered into the system from a war reserve materiel contract or applied from long supply primary operating stocks (POS). The condition and location of these assets at any point in time does not affect this quantity. When total current war reserve materiel requirement for an investment spare exceeds the war reserve materiel supportable quantity, the supportable quantity is allocated among the various schedules prepared by Headquarters, Air Force Materiel Command according to Air Force policy. For budget code 9 items, the requirements are considered supportable if the needed WRM stock fund obligation authority has been given to the unit with the WRM authorization. Budget code 1 items are always considered supportable at the user level.

WRM Insupportable Quantity—The differences between a unit's requirement for an item and its war reserve materiel (WRM) supportable quantity.